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THE CRY OF THE DREAMER.

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thoughts' endeavor,
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can find no pride, but pity
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands too skillful,
And the child-mind choked with weeds!
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the woods' low rustle
And the meadows' kindly page.
Let me dream, as of old by the river,
And be loved for the dream always;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And the toiler dies in a day.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

JAPANESE NEWSBOY.

The young man who sells you your native papers in Japan is a very different person from the New York urchin who distributes the tons of printed matter thought necessary for the maintenance of an average of general intelligence. He is as a rule fairly well dressed, with two or three kimonos if the weather is cold, or a heavy wadded one, each having a sort of breastplate back and front covered with the classical hieroglyphics that tell the initiated his occupation, for whom he sells the papers and the name of the street.

A bamboo pole across his shoulder is balanced by a pile of neatly folded newspapers on one end and a finely lacquered box containing surplus stock on the other,

surmounted by two Japanese flags—a blood red sun on a white field. He announces his approach by ringing a small bell elaborately decorated as a temple bell.

Don't Peel Potatoes.

"It is most essential," says Dr. Joseph E. Winters, professor of diseases of children in the Cornell Medical college, "that potatoes, however served, should be cooked in their jackets, for the reason that the outer rind, just under the thin skin, is the richest in potash, and constitutes a chief supply of these salts to the body. This portion is sacrificed in peeling.

"As far as practicable vegetables should be steamed instead of boiled, as boiling dissolves the potash salts. Fruits should be eaten raw. When cooked the chemical union of salts and vegetable acids is destroyed."

A Disputed Theory.

"No stream can rise higher than its source, you know."

"Can't it? But an undergraduate can be a mighty sight superior to his father, all the same."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Fetches 'Em.

Florence—"Do you know, Clara, I think Mr. Dumleigh is more than half a fool."

Clara—"I shouldn't wonder; but you can't help liking a man who always has his trousers creased so beautifully."—Boston Transcript.

RADIUM IN THE HOME

How It Cured a Violent Husband.

The experiments of scientists with radium are daily revealing fresh curative properties in that wonderful and precious mineral. Perhaps the most curious instance of its influence is that recorded below of the cure of a somnambulist, who was addicted to wife beating.

This was described yesterday by Dr. A. Darier, the eminent oculist whose "death" was announced a few weeks ago by the Lancet, but who is alive and well. In an interesting conversation which our Paris correspondent had with him he mentioned some curious results which he has obtained in his work by experimenting with radium.

He recently treated a case of rodent ulcer of the orbit, which had destroyed the ocular globe and all the tissues. Although the patient had for two years suffered from pains so intolerable that during that period he had not enjoyed a single night's rest, his agony was completely and almost instantaneously ended by the introduction of radio-active powder.

External application of radium has shown that it is a powerful agent in calming neuralgic and rheumatismal pains, and in allaying the excruciating suffering caused by cancers which cannot be operated upon. On the other hand, Dr. Darier is bound to admit that he has failed to obtain any definite result in so far as an improvement of the vision itself is concerned, and he does not regard as serious the talk of those who speak of restoring sight to the blind.

In one case treated by the doctor a woman who had long suffered from epileptic fits and giddiness has not had a single attack since radium of weak intensity was applied to the temple.

"Radium was also tried with success," said Dr. Darier, "on a male patient who suffered from strange somnambulistic attacks, during which he would get up, maltreat his wife, and break everything within reach. Then he would leave the house and roam about the streets for two or three hours, at the end of which time he would return home, go to bed, and fall asleep again. So frequent did these violent fits become that his wife left him.

"He came to me, and I treated him with radium applications for twelve days. Then he disappeared, and I heard nothing more of him for about three months, when he and his wife came to tell me that the affliction from which he formerly suffered, had gone and that they were living together again.

"I have since treated other nervous patients with radium, notably a lady who suffered from photophobia, or fear of the light. She was very neurasthenic, and believed that she was ataxic. She could not walk without falling, and her eyes were so weak that she could not bear the light of day, and had to wear dark spectacles. I diagnosed her trouble as neurasthenia of a hysterical origin, and I tried radium applications of a stronger kind than in the cases I have already mentioned, three hours per day on both temples. At the end of the third day she could bear the light without spectacles, and could read and do needlework.

"It may be that suggestion played an important part in her cure. I do not attempt to explain these successful results, and I do not give them as scientific facts upon which conclusions may be based, but I think they are interesting as results obtained in actual practice.

"These are only a few of the cases in which I have found radium useful in curing neuralgic and rheumatic pains and headaches. Radium acts by exhibition and counteracts the influence of nervous affections."

Asked if the excessive cost of radium was not likely to prevent it becoming a popular remedy, Dr. Darier said he did not think so, for his experience showed that for medical purposes only homoeopathic doses were necessary, and as radium was practically inexhaustible it could not be used up.

Today the Journal makes the interesting announcement that uranium, a metal allied to radium, has been discovered in appreciable quantities in the neighborhood of Antun (saone-et-Loire.)—London Mail.

MACARONI MAKERS OF NAPLES

Naples is the great center of the macaroni makers. Thousands of workers are employed in the curious industry, men, women and children alike being pressed into the service. The photograph reproduced herewith shows a group of these workers, with a considerable quantity of their product.

Trades Best for Husbands

Employments That Women Prefer Men to Be Engaged In

A French lady's paper has recently been inviting its readers to decide which among all the professions followed by men is the favorite one in the eyes of women. Which profession would they have their own husbands follow if they could choose?

The result of the inquiry was decisive; it proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the one calling that is favorite above all others is that of the doctor. It should be remembered, however, that in France the clergy do not marry.

In Great Britain one of the first favorites among the ladies for their men-folk is the profession of a banker, but in France this calling did not gain a single vote, nor did the scientist, the musician, nor the explorer.

The soldier followed the doctor, then came the sailor, the engineer, the literary man, the painter, the man farmer. At the tail-end of the list came the actor and the member of parliament.

In Great Britain matters are different, as the following little experiment shows: One hundred reply postcards were sent out not long ago, and ninety-six replies were received, which showed votes as follows:

Clergymen, 19; politicians, 16; bankers, 13; architects or surveyors, 12; artists and painters, 11; doctors, 10; actors and musicians, 6; civil service men and engineers, 4; stock brokers, 2; editors or literary men, 2; secretaries, 1.

It is clear, therefore, from this very limited and admittedly narrow circle, that medical men by no means hold the same position in feminine favor here that they do in France.

Among the trades of Great Britain, that of the draper comes first in women's eyes. No doubt there is a very good reason for this, a reason that is not far removed from the easily understood belief that the draper's wife, above all others, can generally manage to be well-dressed, whether she is able to pay cash for the goods or not.

It should be mentioned that the women of today much prefer as a husband the young man who is in business for himself rather than the one who is the servant of another man.

As a class, those who follow the grocery trade are popular with women. Why this should be so it is difficult to say off-hand, inasmuch as no trade has longer hours, and no business has suffered more from keen competition.

In the good old days it was common for a youth to serve a seven years' apprenticeship to the grocery trade, but nowadays anybody can start so long as he is careful to engage the services of an assistant who knows tea from treacle.

Perhaps of all trades as a trade, that of the ironmonger seems to have the least fascination for women.

An ironmonger recently said that in his younger days he had been a salesman in a boot and shoe shop, and he had had almost too many opportunities of becoming an engaged young man, but that since he had thrown over leather for iron and tinware the young women had displayed a marked tendency to stand off.

Stationers and booksellers are, oddly enough, quite good friends with the ladies, who regard them as gentlemanly, and clean and respectable members of the community. A bookseller invariably has a reputation of being a well-informed and steady fellow, who will make a home-loving husband, and one who will not be easily led astray.

Coal dealers are also well thought of by members of the domestic sex, who are quite sure that the profits on coal are enormous, and well calculated to keep a good house going on the right path.

If a man is in the coal trade, he is said to be a substantial fellow, for the reason that it requires a man of capital to start in it at all.

Cabinet makers and furniture dealers are prime favorites. A woman loves looking upon new furniture, and she often admires a man for no other reason than that he passes has days in making and selling articles that go to the making of a happy home.

What woman, for instance, does not cherish the idea of one day possessing a piano of her very own? It is the furniture dealer and the house furnisher who guard the new pianos and the sewing machines.

Bakers and greengrocers are looked upon favorably by ladies who have a leaning towards shop life for themselves. Many a smart young woman gives up her life of serving in a wealthy family in order that she may marry a baker or a greengrocer, and share with him the little pleasantries and ironies of the life behind the counter.

Hair dressers, lampmakers, tinsmiths and wheelwrights have some difficulty in the race with men who follow other trades among those mentioned. Given two men of equal appearance, a young woman would almost certainly prefer a baker to a hairdresser or a greengrocer to a lampmaker.

But, after all, the man himself is the thing, and, whatever his trade, he is a poor fellow if he can't overcome his lady love's scruples in relation to his mere trade or profession.—Pearson's Weekly.

BURNS' HOUSE.

One of the most interesting literary relics in Scotland is without doubt the quaint little cottage where Robert Burns

was born near Ayr. It is said to attract more pilgrims each year than any other similar relic, with the single exception of Shakespeare's birthplace. The home of the famous poet is extremely unpretentious. It is built of stone and plaster and was covered until recently with a roof of thatch, exactly as when the poet lived there as a boy.

KANSAS CITY'S CONVENTION HALL

One of the public buildings of which Kansas City is justly proud is the Convention hall. The present building occupies the site of the former building of the same general dimensions, which was destroyed by fire on April 4, 1900. The Democratic national convention was to meet in this building on July 4 of the same year, and this now seemed almost an impossibility. Before the flames were extinguished on the old building, however, a new one had been pledged, contracts made, and in less than ninety days from the date of the fire the new Convention hall stood on the site of the old one; a fireproof building, 198x314 feet, with a seating capacity of more than 20,000 persons, under a steel roof which spanned the whole without a column, and at a cost of $350,000.

The Democratic convention was opened on the Fourth of July, 1900, in a building belonging to the same class as the Madison Square garden in New York, and which lacked very little of completion. Its exterior is cut stone and brick; its interior fire-proof throughout, and its floor area larger than that of Madison Square garden. The architect of the original building was F. E. Hill, who made the plans for the second building, with the assistance of an advisory board of architects. The achievement, from purely a constructional point of view, was one of the most remarkable which has ever been brought to my notice.—Architectural Record.

Dapple Gray.

I had a little pony, and
His name was Dapple Gray;
I loaned him to a lady, and
She rode him far away!
He balked upon the hill at last
And wouldn't turn about.
"Dear me!" said she, "do you suppose
His gasoline's run out?"

—Cincinnati Times-Star.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

CHAPTER I.

In the early spring of 1893 in one of the largest manufacturing cities of Eastern Ohio, four men sat in the private room of Oscar Ballard's law office. The door was locked and Ballard had left instructions with the office boy that they were not to be distrubed.

But it was no legal question which they were so earnestly discussing. Politics was the theme and the specific object of the meeting was to canvass suitable names for places on the county ticket in that year's campaign.

Judge Johnson, chairman of the county committee, and the hero of many a hard fought political battle, was one of the four. Richard Allison, a valuable party scout and not always scrupulous in the methods employed, was another. The third was Abner Davis a politician of some local renown and at that time on the last half of his second term as county auditor. Attorney Ballard was the fourth member of the quartette. His advice was always sought by the leaders of his party and his office was the headquarters for political conferences. The county was close politically. It was rare that either of the two great parties elected a straight ticket. Occasionally such a thing occurred, but for the most part the local offices were pretty evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats. The campaigns were hard fought and it was expected that men who were honored with nominations would give their whole time to the canvass.

Less attention was paid to appeals to

JOHN FLANDERS.

party loyalty than in former years, and it was asserted by many, and with a considerable degree of truth, that the successful men in county politics were those who spent the most money, and that it was useless for a man to be a candidate unless he had plenty of means and was willing to part with it.

This kind of politics was productive of floaters, men whose votes are on the market and who will sell themselves as many times during a campaign as they can find buyers. By reason of the county being so close the individual voter was carefully looked after, and as it happened several times that candidates were elected by from one to ten plurality, each nominee was always after that one voter who might save him from defeat.

"We will have a large ticket this year," said Judge Johnson, "and it will embrace the best offices in the county. It is going to be a lively campaign, being gubernatorial year and we should be extremely careful in making our nominations. If we can win this year we will be so strongly entrenched in the court house that our chances in succeeding campaigns will be good, while if we lose it will be a long time before we can regain lost ground. At this time we have a slight advantage by reason of our holding the best offices in the county and we should make an extra effort to strengthen our grasp. I am particularly interested in having the right man for auditor, not only because it is the best office in the county and I want our party to control it, but because the candidate for that place will head the ticket and it is essential that he be the strongest man we can find."

"There is this about it" spoke Allison, "we want men of means as well as character for candidates this year. It is all right to talk about party principle and all that, but there are hundreds of voters in this county who don't know and don't care anything about the principles of a party, and the candidate who is a good mixer and not afraid to spend money with them will get their votes, be he Republican or Democrat, and their votes count the same as those of our best citizens. It may not be elevating to consider politics in this light but you must take it as you find it and I know this is true. We want as candidates men who have no conscientious scruples against spending money aside from committee assessments. But speaking of a candidate for auditor I have given the matter some thought without discovering the right man."

Auditor Davis was anxious for a winning campaign and wanted to be succeeded by a man of his own political faith, but, like Allison, had not found the right person.

"I tell you what it is, gentlemen," said Ballard, "while we may not like to look at it in that way, Allison is right. We must secure candidates who have money and will spend it. The almighty dollar cuts a wide swath in politics in this county. Things are different than they used to be. I can remember years ago when Judge Johnson here was a candidate for probate judge the first time that I was a member of the executive committee; it was my first year in that work, and we assessed him fifty dollars and thought it pretty steep. How much did that campaign cost you, Judge?"

"Why, I didn't spend $100 all told," laughed the judge, "and I thought that was too much, and remember my wife berated me for squandering so much money in politics, and even wanted me to resign from the ticket rather than pay what she called an exorbitant assessment. Some of the boys now would have heart failure if they could get a county office that cheap. But, Ballard, have you a man for auditor?"

"That I have, and it is to discuss the man and his qualifications that I asked you men to drop in here this evening. I have had him in view for some time. There is no question as to his ability to fill the office, and I am inclined to think he is the strongest man the party could nominate."

"Name him! Name him!" broke in Allison. "You remind me of a man placing a candidate in nomination before a convention and telling all his good points, leaving his name for the last thing."

"Oh, you all know him. It is John Flanders. He is popular here in the city and is just the kind of a fellow who would get on the good side of the country people. You know he is a man of excellent character, stands high in the community, and has seen enough of politics that the other fellow couldn't sell him gold bricks. He served on the county committee several times when I was a member, and I found him to be a man of ideas and action, and this year the head of our ticket should be both."

"Flanders is all right," said Davis, "but I think it doubtful if he will consent to be a candidate. He has a good position with Earl, Rogers & Co., and I do not believe he would give it up for any county office. If he will consent to make the race I think he will prove as strong a man as we can find."

"Has he any money?" asked Allison. "And if he has, will he be willing to let go of it? Flanders is all right, and I like him, but is he not too high-toned to mix with the boys and scatter his money?"

"You're a sordid creature," remarked Ballard; "always thinking of money in connection with a campaign. Flanders, I believe, has some money and I do not think he is close-fisted. I know, two years ago, he was a member of the executive committee, and when it came to assessing the candidates he did not hesitate to advocate putting on the tariff, declaring that if a man was willing to go on the ticket and enter the fight he should not hesitate about using plenty of ammunition."

"Well," said Judge Johnson, "I like the suggestion of Flanders' name. He is a public spirited citizen, is not a chronic office-seeker, has a record without tarnish, is a loyal party man, is not an amateur in politics, and has many men in the party under obligations to him for service he has rendered them. Like Davis, I very much doubt, however, if he will consider the matter, for he has been with Earl, Rogers & Co. for a number of years, and holds a responsible and profitable position. If he realizes that his candidacy will take him away from home for 24 hours at any time he will not touch it, for he is a most devoted man to his family."

"Now, look here," said Ballard. "There is just one thing to do, and that is to have a talk with Flanders about the matter. He may not take to it at first, but I believe he can be brought into line. While it is true he holds a good position, you must not forget that the auditor's office pays from $4,500 to $5,000 a year. This is more money than Flanders is making and, besides, every man has ambitions, and knowing Flanders as I do, I can see no reason why he should prove an exception. If there is some tact used in approaching him I have little doubt he can be landed and once in the contest I believe he will keep up his end of the line."

Before the four men separated it was agreed that Johnson Allison and Davis should call on Flanders at his home the next evening and inform him that they, as a committee, represented a large element of the party which desired him to be a candidate for the nomination for county auditor. This visit was to be followed by one from Ballard, who was especially close to Flanders, and they would then have some idea of the situation and know if it would be worth while to urge him further.

John Flanders possessed all the good qualities claimed for him by his four townsmen. He had made his own way in the world and had done so by hard work backed by sound judgment. He had come to the city while yet in his teens and had at once found employment with Earl, Rogers & Co., one of the largest manufacturing concerns in that part of the state. By making his employers interests his own, he was advanced from one position to another until in the spring of 1893 he was confidential man to the firm at a salary of $2,500 a year.

As a young man Flanders saved little, if any money. He was a good fellow, something of a society man, and was as liberal in his expenditures as his salary would permit. However, he contracted no bad habits and his attention was never diverted from his business.

When 23 years old he had married Julia Marvin, one of the most popular young women of the city, a daughter of one of the old families. Miss Marvin's father at one time was a wealthy man of the town, but a series of unfortunate speculations left him with little property but an untarnished name. Julian taught for several years in the public schools, was a girl of more than ordinary mental attainments, and if not a leader in society, was well known in intellectual circles.

Flanders and his wife began married life with little money, but with the determination to succeed. An increase in salary came soon after the marriage and the young couple determined to buy a home of their own, an idea they had discussed long before the wedding day. A good property was found in one of the best residence sections of the city, a small payment was made and Flanders obligated to pay a certain amount of the balance yearly. So economical were they that by the time of the opening of this story, the last dollar of indebtedness had been cleared away, the house prettily furnished and Flanders had $2,000 to his credit at one of the local banks. All this had taken time for the family had lived nicely, entertained frequently, though not lavishly, and while they were careful of the dollars, did not hesitate to spend them for their own enjoyment and the pleasure of their friends.

Flanders was now 42 years old and considered himself comfortably settled. His position was permanent. Mr. Earl, the resident member of the firm, had frequently told him that he hoped he, Flanders, would remain with the firm his entire business life, and the occasional increase in salary was proof that his services were appreciated. His work was much to his taste and as his labors at the office were over by 4:30 o'clock each day, he had the long evenings to spend at home with his family.

Flanders and his wife had one child, Helen. She was born soon after they had purchased their home and was now eighteen years old, a pretty, bright-eyed vivacious girl, the idol of her parents and the pride of the neighborhood.

The home life of the Flanders was such as to give weight to Judge Johnson's remark that if Flanders thought by becoming a candidate he would have to remain away from home 24 hours at any one time, he would refuse.

There was and always had been the utmost frankness between John and Julia Flanders. The town had declared that their courtship and marriage was a purely love affair and nothing had occurred during the years of their married life to change this view. In fact, they were lovers now as never before, and Helen seemed to be the bond to draw them even more closely together.

Flanders was never seen about the hotels and down town resorts except on business. He greatest enjoyment was in his home, and the society of his wife and daughter was a far greater attraction to him than any he could find elsewhere. As for Mrs. Flanders, she believed her husband all that a man should be, and was ambitious only in his behalf.

All in all, the Flanders home as nearly approached the ideal as it is possible to find in this world. In it there was neither wealth to detract from homely joys, nor poverty to annoy. It was the happy medium of plenty, love and confidence, a home filled with the genuine and lasting pleasures of life.

As for politics, Flanders liked it, and took some interest in it as a sort of pastime. He was a stickler for party principles, and always voted a straight ticket. He had consented on different occasions to serve on the county committee, and proved a most valuable member. He was a clever political schemer, and had demonstrated his ability to hold his own with the shrewdest workers in the county, and what the politicians in that close county did not know in the way of turning political tricks, was not known to many manipulators outside.

Time and again Flanders had been urged to become a candidate for office. His friends wanted him to make the race for mayor or for the legislature, but his refusals were so emphatic that there was no use in prolonging the discussion. The party understood that if he would consent he would put up a strong fight, as he had the qualities of a political mixer, could read men at a glance, and stood so well in the community that his name on the ticket would strengthen the party.

Flanders would insist when urged to go into politics that he could not afford it, that he would not leave the factory, that he was willing to help his party and his party's candidates, but that he was also

JUDGE JOHNSON.

willing to let the other fellows hold the offices, and as there were always numerous patriots he did not think the party had any right to draft him, and that he did not propose it should do so. He preferred his duties at the factory and the peace and quiet of his home to the turmoil of politics in a county every inch of the ground of which was stubbornly contested in each campaign.

The next evening after the meeting in Ballard's office, Judge Johnson, accompanied by Davis and Allison, called on Flanders at his home. After discussing a few current local matters, Johnson said:

"Mr. Flanders, our errand here is to ask you if you will consent to the use of your name in connection with the nomination for county auditor this year. We know you have persistently refused to be a candidate for office, although you have answered every demand of the party in giving your time and money in our local campaigns. There is a widespread desire that you consent to head the ticket, and we believe, if you will do so, you not only will be elected, but your name will strengthen the whole ticket and aid in its success. We do not ask for a positive answer now, but would like to know what you think of the proposition."

Davis and Allison added a few words urging Flanders to stand as a candidate, and declaring their belief that if he would do so he could be nominated without opposition, and that his election would certainly follow.

"I thought the boys fully understood my position so far as politics is concerned," said Flanders. "I am always ready to aid, in my small way, the party ticket, but I do not want to be a candidate for any office. I have no ambition along that line. I am doing quite well where I am, and my place is permanent. I stand now where I have stood for years, ready to help the boys and willing for them to carry off all official honors."

"But if you respond to the demands of your party in other ways, why not acquiese when it desires you to become its candidate, especially if you will gain by the transaction?" said Johnson.

"But I am not sure I would gain anything, even were I successful," responded Flanders. "The fact is, I am a business man, and have been for a number of years. As politics is conducted in this county I cannot see that a man in my position would be benefited even though he were successful. It requires too much money, and one's peace of mind is liable to be seriously disturbed. If I had plenty of money I might go into politics for the fun of the thing, and make it interesting for the other fellows, but as it is, I cannot afford to spend the money, and would not want to go into any political contest without using every possible means to win."

"Well, you have the right idea of politics," said Allison, "and I would like to see you a candidate. A man who talks that way generally lines up the boys when he goes after them, and you are the kind of a man needed in this campaign."

"But the party can better afford to find other candidates than I can afford to go into politics," persisted Flanders. "Find your man for auditor, and I stand ready to do my part to help nominate and elect him. I do not want our opponents to elect a man to succeed Davis. It is too good an office for our party to lose."

"At any rate, Mr. Flanders, you will not say at this time that you positively will not be a candidate?" urged the diplomatic Johnson.

"I do not know what I have said that can be construed as meaning anything else," replied Flanders. "As yet I have not contracted the itch for office."

Without urging the matter further the three gentlemen took their departure, advising Flanders to at least think it over.

Flanders joined his wife in the parlor after the interview, and told her the errand of the three men. "They seem determined to drag me into politics," said he, "but as yet they have failed to show me what I am to gain by it. My first duty is to you and Helen, and I am persuaded that duty can best be discharged by remaining where I am. The position is permanent, the salary good, and we have so much of our time for each other."

"I know but little about politics and office holding," said Julia, "I believe you would make a success at anything you go at and I rely on your judgment as to what is best. I am proud of you and will be proud of you whatever position you hold, but, dear," and Julia put her arms about his neck and laid her cheek against his, "I do not want you to engage in anything which will take you much from home and from your wife and daughter."

"Don't worry, Julia; Johnson and his two associates are probably this minute urging some other person to accept the nomination for auditor. They understand that when I say a thing I mean it."

But Johnson was doing nothing of the kind. Shrewd politician that he was he detected something in Flanders' speech which made him believe that if the man were properly handled he could be persuaded to go into the contest. Flanders had said that he would not go into any political fight without using every possible means to win. That was the kind of mettle needed in that close county and it was the one remark made by Flanders which Johnson most distinctly remembered.

Johnson lost no time that same evening in seeing Ballard. After detailing what had transpired Johnson repeated the remark which had most impressed him and declared that if Flanders were rightly approached he could be made to accept a nomination, and once in the fight he would work like a Trojan.

"The trouble is," continued Johnson, "You can't fire his political ambition for he does not seem to have any. He is wonderfully attached to Earl, Rogers & Co., and aside from his work, cares only for his family. What part he has taken in politics has been more in the way of recreation and because of patriotic motives. If we could arouse his ambition in a politcial way and get him started he would make the most successful leader we have had for years. You try your hand on him. Aside from being a warm friend of his you can handle him better than any of us and I believe will succeed in landing him."

CHAPTER II.

Ballard acted promptly. His experience in politics and as a lawyer gave him a keen insight into human nature. He knew that most men can be flattered and that all of them are ambitious. He knew how devoted Flanders was to his family and that he would do anything to bring them happiness and the luxuries which his comfortable salary could not always provide. Ballard thought out a line of argument and then sought Flanders.

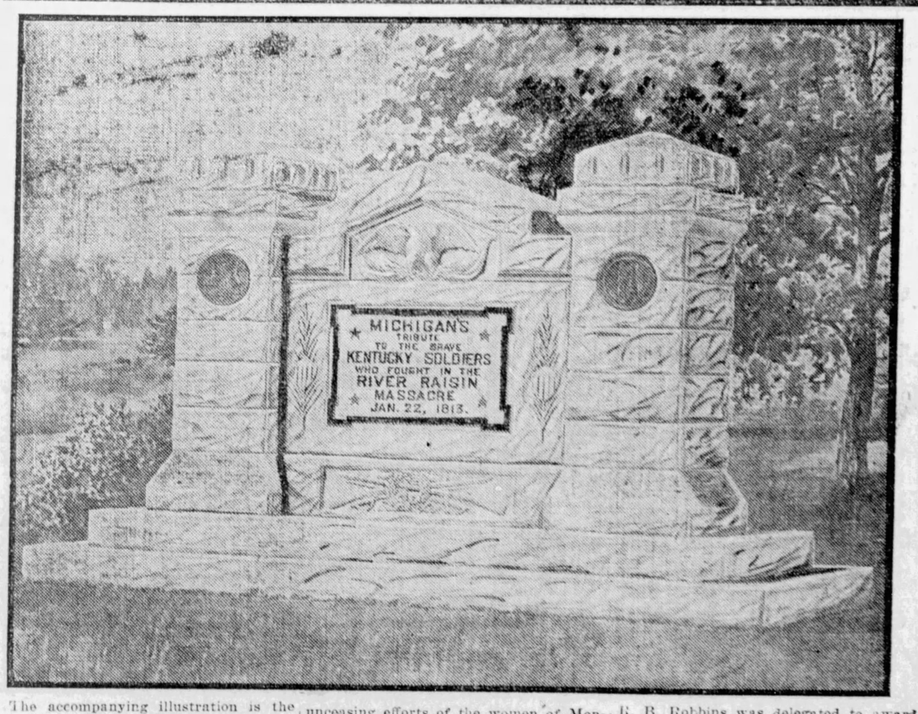
Both Johnson and Ballard knew Flanders well enough, knew his disposition and his circumstances, and knew that he would be happier and better off were he not to enter politics. Why then were they trying to lead him into it? Neither of the men could have given a satisfactory answer to the question. Politicians do not worry over such things. They use men to accomplish results, to win political games, and do not stop to question what the effect will be on these men or their families. They move men about as do players the dignitaries of the chess board, and do not trouble themselves about consequences to business and family relations.

The next evening Ballard made it a point to meet Flanders as he was on his way home from the factory. "I saw Johnson today," said Ballard, as soon as greetings were exchanged, "and he tells me you have about made up your mind to go in for the nomination for auditor. That's the proper caper. You will win the nomination in a walk, and will defeat any man they can put up against you at the polls. I tell you I was glad to hear it, for—"

"Come, come," interrupted Flanders. "Judge Johnson misunderstood or misquoted me. I said nothing to him that could be construed into meaning that I would be a candidate for anything. On the contrary, I said I did not want to go into politics. I guess Johnson did not tell you anything of the kind."

"'Pon honor, hope to die, and all that,

Michigan's Memorial to Valorous Kentuckians

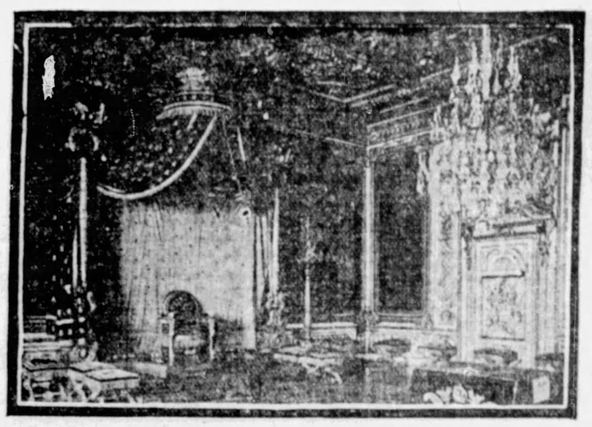


The accompanying illustration is the memorial of granite erected to the memory of the valorous Kentuckians who fell at the battle of the River Raisin in 1813, while in the act of rendering succor to the imperiled and defenseless settlers who were in rendezvous at that point.

The recognition given by the erection of this memorial is largely due to the unceasing efforts of the women of Monroe. The monument will be placed in a little park in the city which was until its vacation used as a cemetery.

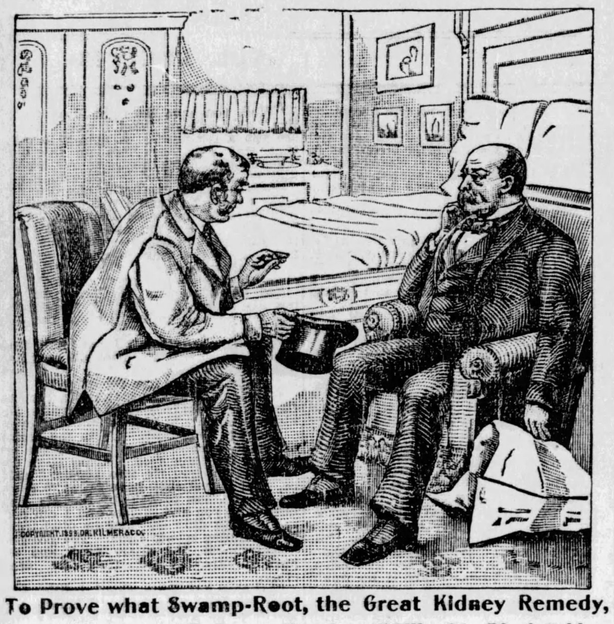
The contract for erection was awarded to the Lloyd Bros. Co., of this city, after a spirited contest, prominent monumental firms participating. An expenditure of $5,000 was authorized by the legislature of Michigan. A commission, consisting of former Lieutenant Governor John Strong, Hon. Harry Conant and Major R. B. Robbins was delegated to award the contract and see to its fulfillment. Wm. F. Miller, designer for Lloyd Bros., drew up the design. The monument is to be constructed entirely of Barre granite, with the exception of the two seats of the states of Michigan and Kentucky, which appear on the front part of each buttress and which will be cast in standard bronze. The dimensions are 18 feet by 9 at the base and 11 feet total height.

Napoleon's Abdication Signed Here



One of the most interesting Napoleonic relics in existence is doubtless the table on which he signed his abdication. The original table is still preserved at the Grand Trianon. Not only has this piece of furniture been kept for nearly a century exactly as Napoleon left it, but the room itself where the famous papers were signed remains practically unchanged to this day. An excellent idea of the richness of this apartment may be had from the accompanying photograph. The room offers an excellent idea of the Napoleonic style of decoration, so called. Every detail of the furniture as well as the famous table, it will be seen, has been carefully designed to make a harmonious whole. The table is considered of priceless value. Like the greater part of the so-called Napoleonic art this table is by no means original in its design, the general spirit of the decoration being borrowed from classic art. The abundant use of gold, with the ever conspicuous N, readily serves, however, to identify it.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Weekly Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention--but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am."

Very truly yours,

I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonal letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

THE NEW DRESS

ELIZABETH AYRES.

"Well, you know, last year, Jack, you had to have a new overcoat, simply had to have it, and there were so many things needed for the house," Mollie said.

"And the year before?" Jack suggested.

Mollie hesitated and thought profoundly.

"I forget," she answered, after a moment, "but I do know I have not needed an all new dress until now. I've been able to fix things," she stated, with a sublime disregard of the mystery "fixing things" involved to the masculine intellect. "And if it is not perfectly convenient now, Jack, I can get along without it. Are you sure it is perfectly convenient?" she inquired anxiously.

"Perfectly so," Jack assured her with comforting certainty. "Go ahead and order it at once, little woman. You deserve it. Is it to be a tailor-made?"

"Yes; I thought that would be the most economical in the end. Tailor gowns last forever, and they are so satisfactory. They are expensive, but 'when you're gittin', git good,' Aunt Martha used to say."

"Go ahead and order it at once," Jack repeated. "Things like this don't happen in our family every day."

"No, they don't, but lots of other nice things do," Mollie smiled back happily.

When Jack returned home the evening of the day the momentous question had been decided, he found his wife looking tired but happy, and evidently bursting with eagerness to unburden her mind.

"How's the new dress coming on? Have you ordered it?" inquired Jack, knowing what was expected of him.

"No, not yet," Mollie answered. "I've been looking all day, but I couldn't decide on a tailor, so I just got samples from three different ones and brought them home. Not the tailors, but the samples," she giggled. "Which of these do you like best, Jack?" she went on, spreading out a collection of samples that completely covered the table under the hanging lamp. She drew her chair close to the table and sat resting her chin on her hands, gloating over the scraps of woolen stuffs. Jack assumed a wise expression and stood awhile in thought.

"That looks pretty good to me," he finally announced, pointing indefinitely at the display.

"Molly followed the direction of his finger and picked up the piece of cloth she supposed he had indicated.

"Do you really like this the best?" she questioned, trying to keep the disappointment out of her voice. "Of course, if you like it, I shall, but——"

Jack read her thought. It was not what she wanted. "Oh, I don't know," he said reflectively, "let's have another look."

Mollie laid the piece of cloth back with the rest, and, sighing with relief, awaited a different decision. Jack watched her eyes and craftily indicated the sample at which she seemed to be wistfully gazing.

"I believe I do like that better," he declared with the finesse of a diplomat.

"Do you really?" Mollie cried, bringing out the sentence in an ascending scale of delight. "Are you sure you do? Do you think it will be becoming? I like it the best myself. The tailor said I was just the figure to wear striking things. He said he didn't know of a customer he had who could carry it off so well. He said I had a splendid figure." Mollie stopped, breathless.

"The deuce he did!" Jack exclaimed, raising an imaginary umbrella against her torrent of words. "I thought you hadn't decided on the tailor," he added mischievously.

"I hadn't, that is, not exactly. I made you do it for me," Mollie confessed with triumph.

She pondered over the samples for some time longer, a frown of serious thought cutting a line between her brows. At length she swept the scraps into a heap.

"Of course, the one you selected is the one I want," she said as if she had just reached a firm decision.

She turned away and brought out a pile of fashion plates.

"How shall I have it made?" was her next question.

"You can search me," Jack answered, staring helplessly at the bevy of fashion plate beauties, like unto no woman that ever lived on earth. "Do they have them gored, or shirred, or bias?"

"Don't be absurd," pleaded Mollie; "everything depends on the way a gown is made."

"Oh, I thought it was the cloth," Jack ventured.

"My, no," Mollie protested pityingly. "It all depends on the way it is handled."

"Oh, does it?" quoth Jack.

"They say everything is going to be 1830 style this spring," she mused.

Jack was discreetly silent. This was beyond his depth.

Mollie inspected the plates long and earnestly and her trouble grew apace.

"I'm going to read Madame Orlando's fashion letter," she said in despair, searching for relief in the Woman's Page of the Sunday paper.

"Great stuff, that," Jack observed.

"Yes, it is." Mollie returned absently.

While she was reading, Jack basely deserted his responsibilities and slipped from the room. When he returned, Mollie was bending over the fashion plates again.

"Choose one," she commanded with sternly pointing finger.

"I wouldn't give up a nickel for the whole bunch. I'm suited," Jack asserted gallantly.

Mollie dimpled and smiled.

"Suppose I leave it to the tailor?" she proposed.

"I think I would," Jack agreed with hearty approval.

That night Mollie was unable to sleep. At first her happiness kept her awake; then she began to worry. She worried over the cloth and the tailor and the making, and then she worried about having the gown at all. They had health and youth and happiness, but money was not an abundant quantity. Perhaps she was going to be criminally extravagant. Perhaps she should get something less expensive. Perhaps she should get along with what she had. There were a hundred "perhapses" that thronged to annoy, and combined to keep her awake until the gray light of morning broke through the windows. Then she aroused Jack.

"I'll give it up, Jack," she whispered brokenly.

"What—what's that?" Jack muttered, half asleep

"The new dress, Jack," Mollie quavered. "I'll give up having it—unless it is perfectly convenient," she added hastily, prompted by a pang of regret.

"The king hath spoken, let her go," Jack directed fully aroused from his slumber. "You order that gown today, or I'll sue you for breach of promise."

After this the tailor owned Mollie. Her moods were swayed by his attentions. She had "nothing but fits," as Jack expressed it, for days and days. Mollie protested her weariness of the tailor, and yet she never failed to obey his summons. He was first, last and all things for the time to Mollie.

"Great Scott!" cried Jack. "I'd feather out before I'd be run by a tailor!"

"It's an awful job to be fitted," sighed Mollie, though she was really enjoying every moment of the trial.

There came a morning when Mollie was mysteriously silent concerning the topic which had hitherto been uppermost in her thoughts and conversation.

"Anything wrong with the tailor or the gown, Mollie?" asked Jack across the breakfast table. He had come to accept both as a continuous performance.

"It's a dream," answered Mollie, declining to explain whether she meant the gown or the tailor.

That night when he reached home, Jack understood the cause of her silence. The new dress had arrived and Mollie was in it. Such a puffed-up-with-pride, rustly, elegant Mollie!

"Doesn't it fit, though?" she exulted, walking down the hall with stately tread and the erectness of a soldier.

"You've been melted and poured," said Jack.

"Do you like it?" she questioned, coming toward him proud as a peacock, her eyes happy as a child's, appealing for full measure of admiration.

"It's the best ever," was Jack's assurance.

"And you really like it?" Mollie persisted.

"How could I help it," Jack returned fondly, "when it's my girl that's wearing the clothes?"

PRIZE FAT BOY.

Peckham, a small town in England, claims the distinction of having the largest and fastest baby for its age in the world. It is probable that few families could enter such a competition. This extremely able bodied youngster is known as "K. Jack, the fat boy." Something of his elephantine proportions may be guessed from the photograph taken

recently of him. "K. Jack" is less than four years old. He is four feet in height and has a chest which measures, even when unexpanded, forty-four inches. He weighs 177 pounds. A curious thing about "Jack" is that his parents are only average folk of average size.

The Secret.

"How girls keep those big hats on is a mystery to me," announced the curious young man. "There can't be much hair to pin to, for what isn't front in a pompadour is twisted low down on the wearer's neck. Now, look at that girl; the wind don't seem to bother her. What do you make of it?"

His companion looked the embodiment of superior wisdom as he replied:

"I used to be in the same quandary as you, but I know it all now. The other night at the theatre, a fine-looking girl came in and sat right in front of me. She was a typical blonde, all done up in white furs and a white hat a little smaller than a cartwheel.

"I got to studying that hat and wondering how she kept it in place. As you say, it didn't seem possible to have enough hair on top to hold on, for the hair was all front and back.

"Well, the woman was so busy smiling at the man with her that she never got the wonderful secret until the lights were down and the curtain going up. When the act was over and the lights turned on that girl's head certainly presented a big surprise. On the very top was a big wad of dark curly hair, a 'rat,' I guess you'd call it. There it was pinned down tight, and it surely looked uncanny, surrounded, as it was, by its owner's yellow hair.

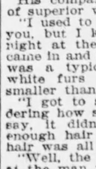
"People all around began looking and nodding, and a woman back of me whispered: 'That's what she pins her hat to.' The girl sat until the play was through, and never discovered her headpiece until she went to put on her hat. Now you know how I found out the secret."—Philadelphia Press.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

The Dr. D. M. Bye Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., report the discovery of a combination of soothing and balmy oils which readily cure all forms of cancer and tumor. They have cured many very bad cases without pain or disfigurement. Their new books with full report sent free to the afflicted. Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V., Indianapolis, Ind.

OPPORTUNITY.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and fields remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—
I answer not, and I return no more.
—John J. Ingalls.



WIRE $1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up 100 lbs. to a bale, gauges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 250 ft. Per 100 lbs. $1.40. Fence Staples, all sizes, per 100 lbs. $2.00. Wire Nails, assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. $1.70. Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. $2.40. Poultry Netting, Field Fence, , at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 227 on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriff and Hoerbe. Adam CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th & Iron Sts, Chicago.

A WIFE'S CONFESSION.

Of course every one knew when they were engaged and every one pretended to be surprised when they heard it was suddenly broken off. It was first said *she* had broken it off, then that his heart had changed, but finally she confessed that she had been so irritable, so depressed and blue that she had fairly driven him away. Her good looks were vanishing. She was getting thin, pale, and hollow-cheeked, with dark circles around her eyes. Suddenly all society was pleased again to hear of the engagement being renewed, and it was not long before a beautiful and radiant bride was taken to the altar. She had regained her good looks, her former happy disposition and strong nerve all through a secret a friend gave her. A few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is what made two more lives happy and a radiant bride more beautiful than she had ever appeared before.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Mrs. O. O. Scripture, of Prescott, Ariz., L. Box 536, writes: "For nearly two years I was a great sufferer with ulceration and enlargement of womb, also suffered severely with dyspepsia and was run down—a perfect wreck. I doctored for several years; got no better, until about seven months ago I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I can stand on my feet and work hard all day. I feel that life is now worth living, and shall ever feel grateful to you and shall always recommend your medicines to all who are suffering in any way."

Curious Overhanging Rock in Norway

A remarkable rock formation has been carefully preserved for many years in Norway as an object of interest for many travelers. It is known as the overhanging rock and stands, or rather hangs, near Haeg. It is of enormous proportions. A roadway passes directly beneath it. The rock doubtless weighs thousands of tons and in its irregular form is thought by many to suggest the profiles of animals. Only a part of the overhanging portion is shown in the accompanying photograph.

TRANSLATIONS THAT WILL HELP THE READER ALONG

MANCHURIAN TERMS.

FU—To the name of a city, indicates capital of province, a city of the first-class.
CHOU—Indicates city of the second-class.
YI—A small post town, as Ychang-Yi.
And at the termination of geographical terms:
KIANG, HO, YCHUAN, YOHU—All mean stream, river.
HAI—Sea, sometimes lake.
CHAN—Mountain.
KUAN—Camp, strong, fortified place.
SHAN-HAI-KUAN—The fortified camp where the mountains and the sea meet aptly illustrates these three terms.
LING—Pass over a mountain.
YCHENG, CHEN, HOLO—Town, large village.
At the beginning of geographical names the following prefix may generally be translated:
YA—Great, large.
SIAO—Small, little.
PEI—North.
NAN—South.
HEI—Black.
HUANG—Yellow.
SI—West.
TUNG—East.
STRANG—Upper.
HIO—Lower.

KOREAN TERMS.

PO or PHO—Indicates that the place is a port or harbor on navigable waters—for instance:
YONGAMPHO—The harbor near the mouth of Yalu river.
DO—As termination indicates that the place is a province, and means, therefore, "the district of," or that it is the capital city of such a province.
HAN—River.

MEXICAN RURALES.

Splendid Horsemen Who Patrol Highways of the Interior.

The rurales are to Mexico what the famous guardia civil is to Spain, and it needed the genius and administrative power of the man who at present holds the reins of government to conceive the formation and equipment of the picturesque horsemen whose appearance in Mexico's military parades always elicits the applause of spectators. These rural police—for such they are—never fail to attract attention of both foreigner and native alike.

Like the guardia civil of Spain the rurales patrol the remote mountain tracts of Guerrero and Michoacan and the great plains of the "mesa central," in couples or parejas—and many a lonely traveler or prospector has been gladdened by the sight of their gray uniforms (the leather embroidered jacket is only used on parade occasions), amidst the wild, rugged scenery of the Pacific coast in regions where a soul is to be seen for days and days. Their company is a real pleasure, as they are the best hosts the traveler on the Mexican high road could have. It is notable that they are invariably pleased to meet English-speaking people, and will frequently travel miles out of their own route to put an "extranjero" on the right track, when lost in a bewildering maze of bridle paths.

The equipment of the rurales is Mexican in every respect, and in this they differ from the regular army, whose uniform and accouterments are adapted largely from the French. The horses used by these men are of the finest, and their riders are born to the saddle. The "silla vaquera," or Mexican cowboy saddle, in use, is by far the most practical and easiest for the long and wearisome marches they take through atrociously rough country.

The origin of the "silla vaquera" is peculiar, and its ancient prototype may be traced further back than is known to most visitors. In the first instance, the saddle in use today in this country is an adaption made by the old Spaniards of the "silla vaquera de Andalucia." In Spain, and there is no difficulty in recognizing this by a comparison of those used by the Spanish "picadores" in the bull ring. The same high cantle and horn are in evidence the stirrups in the latter case being of iron, with a "tapadera," or covering, to the right one, being the side on which the bulls attack the rider.

The lazo, or lariat, for roping bulls, is not used in Spain, but came into use in her colonies, and with this the necessity for a different shaped saddle arose, and then the "silla Mexicana," with its peculiarly shaped horn for securing the "lazo" was evolved.

This same saddle is now in use throughout the western states of America and the California and Texan stock saddles are the outcome.

As regards the "silla vaquera" of Andalucia, its origin, as in the other customs in that southern country, is distinctly Moorish and the Riffs and Berbers use something identical in pattern. The convenience of the Mexican saddle is recognized by all travelers in this country, and its good qualities received proper recognition when the present sultan of Morocco sent for one through Kaid Maclean, his Scotch adviser. A splendid specimen of the saddler's art was sent out recently to his serene highness of Morocco from this city by a gentleman whose knowledge of things Mexican is irreproachable, and the saddle is at present in use.—Modern Mexico.

The Craze for Radium.

Court Journal.

Radium is fast becoming a nuisance, and nothing will save us from it but the discovery of an inexhaustible mine of the substance, the inevitable formation of a company, and quotation on the stock exchange. Only when all romance has been knocked out of it in this way shall we be free from radium at homes, radium wedding presents, radium hidden, radium, exhibited and radium on the dust heap. It is no wonder that Sir Oliver Lodge is said to be overwhelmed by radium.

The per capita circulation is now $30.21, the highest point ever reached in this country.

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

In a narrow out of the way section of Bloomsbury, in London, still stands the original curiosity shop, known the world over as the home of Little Nell. The quaint little building has been carefully restored and preserved. An inscription

conspicuously lettered on the wall announces that this is the curiosity shop "immortalized by Charles Dickens." Although it stands out of the beaten way in London and is somewhat difficult of access, the old shop is visited every year by tens of thousands of the admirers of Dickens. Of this number a considerable majority are Americans. The accompanying photograph shows the famous literary relic exactly as it stood when Little Nell, according to Charles Dickens, lived there. It is still used as a shop and gains considerable free advertising from its literary association.

The Japanese Workman.

The Japanese workman in his own country is a great traveler. Nature has fitted him with perfect feet, and he can walk 50 miles a day without pain. He has a stomach that can extract ample nourishment from food on which no European could live. He desires to travel a thousand miles his whole outfit in the way of clothing need not cost $1.25. As a matter of fact, he can travel for a year without work on $12. This fact puts him in a position to underbid any western artisan in the same line of business as himself. At Kyoto, where there are the greatest porcelain makers in the world, a highly skilled laborer's hire is about $1.25 a week. But as is always the case where wages are low, terrible poverty is to be found in many of the cities of Japan. Take Tokio as an example. A writer has recently said that no fewer than 200 000 persons in that city seldom know where the next meal is coming from, and the majority are too poor to afford to eat rice.—St. James' Gazette.

DOCTOR EXPLAINS

His Article in the Medical Magazine About Coffee.

One of the most famous medical publications in the United States is the "Alkaloidal Clinic" in a recent number of which an entertaining article on coffee by a progressive physician and surgeon is published. In explaining his position in the matter this physician recently said:

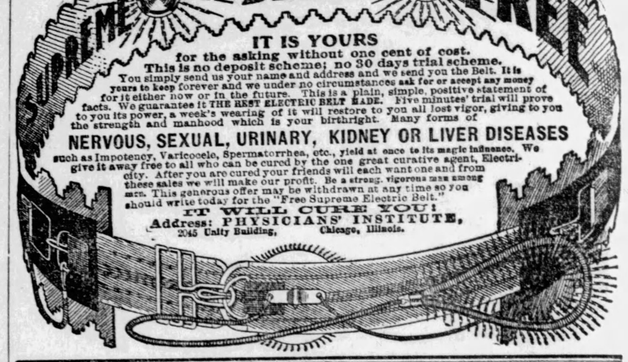
"In the article in question I really touched but lightly upon the merits of Postum Food Coffee. I have had several cases of heart trouble, indigestion and nervousness where a permanent cure was effected by merely using Postum in place of coffee without any other treatment.

"In my own family I have used Postum for three years and my children actually cry for it and will not be satisfied with any other beverage. Indeed they refuse to eat until they have had the customary cup of Postum and as it is a rebuilder and does nothing but good I am only too glad to let them have it.

"To get the best results we boil the Postum at least 20 minutes and it is then settled by adding a little cold water, then the addition of fresh cream makes a beverage I now prefer to the very best coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Authorities are agreed that Postum is a wonderfully quick and sure rebuilder. Ten days trial in place of coffee proves it.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



IT IS YOURS
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The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

An 8-year old mare cut her leg on a barbed wire when she was 3 years old. It is badly swollen. It has become permanently stocked, and has been so for three years. Will some one tell me how to cure it?—C., Port Angeles, Wash.

Will some of your readers kindly tell me how to make vinegar from apple cider by the quickest process? Also, if they know how to keep cider sweet? Any information in regard to cider making, after the apples are pressed, will be appreciated.—L., Lenora, Idaho.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me the cause and give a cure for pigs being born hairless? They are usually born dead, but if not, only live a few hours, seldom a day. It seems to be a disease that all the hogs have and has bothered this part of Washington for five or six years. The sows seem to be healthy and in good condition.—M., Methow, Washington.

What is the proper time of year to plant ginseng seed? Should it be planted in rows or broadcast? How many years from planting till it is ready harvest?—J. F. L.

We shall be glad to have answers to the above. The other question you send does not concern farming operations, and hence cannot be answered in the Farmstead. It was handed to the Question Bureau editor, who could not reply because the postoffice address was not given.

I have a herd of nine Chester White pigs. They did well the fore part of the winter and until about two weeks ago. When they come to the trough to drink they will take a swallow or two, give one good sharp squeal, fall over, stretch out and shake as if having a chill. This lasts about 20 minutes. Will some one tell me what to do for them?—B., Eagle, Mich.

I have a pig lame in the fore legs. The holes in the fore legs grow up. I open them, but cannot keep them so. Will some reader tell me how to cure him?—R., Mayfield, Ky.

Will some one tell when to kill timber so the bark will come off the cleanest?—H.

I have four honeysuckles and for the past three years the green lice have ruined all the blossoms and nearly killed two of the vines. Can any one tell me what to do for them if they trouble again the coming summer? The information will be worth more to me than the price of the paper for the whole year.—P.

I have a colt, 10 months old, that took distemper. Apparently it was cured of the disease, for it ate as well as ever and was lively and in good spirits. In two hours' time three legs swelled up to the body. The next day the other leg swelled to the body. In four days they broke and ran blood and water. In two days more the skin and flesh burst and sloughed from the bone, up to the knees and hock joint. What is the cause and the remedy?—P., Sinking Spring, O.

In the issue of Jan. 28, was an answer to an inquiry as to how to exterminate quack grass, from H., Wallace, N. Y. Will he please state about how many square rods a bushel or a barrel should be put on to be sure to kill?—B., Charlotte, Mich.

Will some of the many readers give me a remedy for warts on cattle? It seems to affect the calves more than the older stock. The calves have been bothered with it for some time, but this year are worse than usual, the warts growing to quite a size. We would not think of keeping house without The Blade. We have dailies and all kinds of papers, but when I want to get facts that I can depend on I go to The Blade to get them. I am a Republican, not because my father was, but because of the principles which the Republican party advocates and practices. May success and happiness come to The Blade.—H., Axtell, Neb.

What ails my cattle? Their mouths get sore, they slobber, the eyes water, and they will not move unless driven. I have already lost three cows and twelve spring calves, and we have been in the stalk field, but well sheltered at night; calves have been kept in a lot and sheds, and well fed with fodder and clover hay.—A., Glenwood, Iowa.

Will some one inform me how to make a hot-bed and at what time, for raising early tomato plants? I have been looking through the question columns for that question, but, perhaps, have overlooked it.—S., Laporte, Ind.

Will some one please tell me how I can keep hemlock curbing from tainting the water in a newly-made well?—C., Flambeau, Wis.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my horse? I have a fine 7-year-old mare that seems to have weak eyes. Sometimes they look milky, and it seems that she does not see well under her feet. At other times her eyes are perfectly good. Will some one kindly tell me what to do?—B., Caryville, Fla.

To Kill Cucumber Bugs.

Editor Farmstead:—For M., of Cuba, N. Y.: Dry road dust, strongly scented with kerosene oil, placed under the vines and leaves, will drive them off, and they will stay away.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

Worms in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell O., of Asters, Pa., to wet the oats for his horse, and put in a tablespoonful of smoking tobacco once a day for two days, and then a tablespoonful for one day.—S., Trivoli, Illinois.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to O., of Asters, Pa.: Take two quarts of hard wood ashes, with a handful of salt; put in on the bottom of the feed-box. The horse will lick up a little of the salt and ashes when eating. The ashes will kill the worms.—K., Cortland, N. Y.

Recipe for "Hollow Horn."

Editor Farmstead:—I will give my recipe for hollow horn, for the benefit of The Blade readers. I have used it for nearly 30 years and never have known it to fail to cure: Take one tablespoonful each of gunpowder, black pepper, ginger and wood soot; also one egg. Mix in a dish, then add enough wheat flour to thicken, so as to roll into a ball. Give one ball a day. I have seldom had to give over three balls to effect a cure.—K., Mansfield, Pa.

For Calving Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—If W., of Carroll, O., will about one week before the time for his cows to calve give them one quart of boiled oats once a day and not much corn, I think he will have no trouble. Continue this three or four days after calving. I have used this for years with good results.—W., Maple Rapids, Mich.

Bots in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell your readers, for bots to give a pint of common beef brine, before the bots have eaten through the maw. After that, nothing will save them.—W., Red Bluff, Cal.

We are much obliged for the above. As to the others sent they are advertisements of a proprietary remedy, and can only be printed as paid advertisements.—Editor Farmstead. 1

Preserving Eggs.

Editor Farmstead:—I see a question asked in your paper about preserving eggs. Put into one pail of water one pint of slacked lime and let it dissolve. You can prepare enough this way to pack a barrel. Be sure the eggs are all covered. You can easily keep them under water by putting a light weight on them.—C., Port Angeles, Wash.

Editor Farmstead:—To keep eggs for winter use, take a piece of lard in the left hand, then slip the egg from one hand to the other until thoroughly greased, using more lard as it wears away. Place in a box or jar, well lined with old papers and keep in a cool, dry place. They never spoil. Do not begin to pack until dog days are over.—E., Sennett, N. Y.

Caked Udder.

Editor Farmstead:—If S., of Corydon, Ind., will use scorched butter for caked udder he will find it beneficial. Bathe well. Have the butter as warm as can be handled. Scorch until brown.—E., Sennett, N. Y.

How to Grow Onions.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the inquiry of M., of Camanche, Iowa, in reference to planting onions, will say I am a practical gardener and have had 25 years' experience. The time to plant and the sort of seed to plant must depend, to some extent, on the purpose for which the crop is designed to be raised and several other conditions, e. g.: If green onions are wanted, at the earliest possible date, plant winter-onion sets in September; but if a better quality is wanted, spring or annual sets may be planted in the spring as early as the ground can be worked. But to market by the bushel, all growers plant the black seed. The red Wethersfield is, probably, the best variety, especially for a beginner. If your ground is foul, onion growing will be likely to prove a failure. Plant black seed one-half inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to six inches apart in the row.—W., Muweauqua, Ill.

Warbles or Grubs in Cattle.

The Kansas experiment station has just published a bulletin on the above subject, which is given herewith:

Recent observations made and reports received by this department indicate that warbles or grubs in cattle are unusually prevalent. In some instances they are reported to have caused the death of young cattle.

Warbles or grubs are the larval form of the ox bot-fly or heel fly (Hypoderma lineata). The adult warbles are noticed as little lumps or bunches beneath the skin of the back. Directly over each warble there is a small pore or opening in the skin, through which the grub breathes.

The adult heel-fly or warble-fly is a little larger than the common house fly. In the latter part of the summer she deposits her eggs upon the hair of cattle in the region of the heels. The presence of the flies among cattle causes much annoyance. The animal licks the part and the larvae are taken into the mouth. From the throat or gullet the small larvæ bore their way through the tissues until they locate beneath the skin of the back, where they increase in size quite rapidly, so that the lumps are large enough to be noticed by the latter part of December or early January. In February or March these larvae or grubs work their way through the small hole in the skin, fall to the ground, burrow into dirt, transform, pupate, and some weeks later transform into adult flies.

In 1895 it was estimated that 60 per cent of the cattle in Kansas were affected with warbles, and the financial loss by damaged hides was estimated for the United States at from fifty to sixty million dollars. Grubby hides are usually "docked" about one-third.

As the adult flies do not travel far, a cattle owner can free his herd pretty well from these pests by treating them at this season of the year. If other cattle in the immediate vicinity are affected, the adult flies will travel far enough to infest neighboring cattle. All cattle owners should unite to destroy this pest.

Treatment should begin as soon as the warbles are noticed upon the animals' backs. Most of the warbles or grubs can be destroyed by putting turpentine, kerosene, crude petroleum or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the warble. If the opening is very small, it should be enlarged by using a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can having a slender nozzle, furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. By running the cattle through a chute they can be treated quite rapidly. They should be examined in about ten days and any that escape the first treatment should be destroyed by a second; or better, squeezed out and crushed; or they can be crushed beneath the skin by pinching the lump, or killed by inserting a pointed wire or large blunt-pointed needle. It is important that any grubs squeezed out or escaping naturally should be destroyed or they will transform into adult flies.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Sunday and Sabbath.

In the Bureau of the Weekly Blade of Jan. 21, we had an answer which gave the exact facts as to why the Christians observe Sunday as a day of worship and rest. In it we also distinctly gave the historical difference between the Sabbath and Sunday. The statements we made can be depended upon as true. It is not our duty to color facts to please either Jew or Christian, Catholic or Protestant, or any of the different religious sects.

We have been surprised to receive a number of letters charging us with falsehood in that answer. Here we briefly epitomize one such letter:

Nothing is more plain than that the Sabbath was to be changed from last day of the week to the first. This change the Jews all understand will take place when Christ comes. If you can convince a Jew that Christ has already come, he will soon give you the scripture for the change of the Sabbath. Now if you will turn to the 43rd chapter of Ezekiel, 27th verse, you will find scripture for the change.—J. G. C., Sparta, Ill.

We submitted these statements to Rabbi Charles J. Freund, of the Tenth street temple, this city. He is a learned Jew, intimate with the Talmud and with the works of all Jewish commentators. He unhesitatingly stated that the assertions of our correspondent are utterly false; that the Jews do not expect a change of the Sabbath to the first day of the week when the Messiah comes. He adds that all the rabbinical commentators on Exodus xliii agree that the chapter is a prophetic vision of the restoration of the temple at Jerusalem, to take place after the Babylonish captivity. It must be remembered that Ezekiel died in exile, and never saw the return from captivity, nor the building of the second temple at Jerusalem. From the 18th verse to the end of the chapter is a vision of the ceremonies at the dedication of the new temple; the last verse refers to the beginning of the regular daily service, and has nothing to do with the Christian dispensation.

F. E. M., Cottage Grove, Ore., says that under the Christian dispensation the Sabbath "was altered back from the seventh to the first day." Now he tell us who altered it, and by what authority? The Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sunday are not the same thing. There was no "altering" about it.

W. S., Montour, N. J., repeats the error that Sunday "originated in the church through the decree of the Emperor Constantine." This is a perversion of fact. Constantine reigned from A. D. 308 to 337. The Christians had become very numerous in the Roman empire. They celebrated Sunday regularly. Constantine, always a politician, issued an edict making Sunday a holiday. This was done to please his Christian subjects. It merely legalized a holiday the Christians had kept for over two centuries.

W. S. is also in error in much else that he says in his long letter. Jesus arose on Sunday; he appeared to the eleven disciples on the next Sunday. See St. John xx, 26. The day of Pentecost on which special gifts were conferred on the apostles, was on Sunday that year, as a minute's reckoning will show; for Pentecost came on the fiftieth day after the Passover. Paul preached on Sunday at Troas; see Acts xx, 7. An order of St. Paul's for special things to be done on Sunday is given in 1st Corinthians, xvi, 1, 2, from which it is inferred that the infant churches at Corinth and Galatia had the custom of meeting on Sunday. In Hebrews x, 25, they are desired "not to forsake assembling together," which Dr. Smith calls "an injunction which seems to imply that a regular day for such assembling existed, and was well known; for otherwise no rebuke would lie." In Revelation i, 10, John mentions that he was in the spirit on the "Lord's day"—that is, Sunday. Dr. Smith sums up a long examination of the subject, which may be found under "Lord's Day" in his Dictionary of the Bible, by saying that the results of an examination of the principal Christian writings for the first two centuries fall before Constantine's reign) shows that the Lord's day, or Sunday, "existed as a part and parcel of apostolical, and so scriptural Christianity. It was never defended and never impugned." This shows there was no dispute about it whatever. "It was never confounded with the Sabbath, but carefully distinguished from it. Religiously regarded, it was a day of solemn meeting for the communion, for united prayer, for instruction and alms-giving."

That the Jewish Christians observed the Jewish Sabbath proves nothing. Paul certainly did. He was a strict Jew—a Pharisee—and probably observed it faithfully to the end of his life. He had a hot dispute with the newly converted Jerusalem, which demanded that all Gentile converts to Christianity should be circumcised and obey the Jewish law—a quarrel that never was settled, except by the extinction of the church at Jerusalem by the destruction of the city. The influence, therefore, of the few years following Christ's death, mentioned in the New Testament, were very small. They were mere handfuls. In some of Paul's letters he mentions all by name that composed the church. But the rapid spread of Christianity later among non-Jews, who never observed the Sabbath, and the vanishing knew of it, probably and the vanishing of the Jewish Christians, left the way unobstructed for the observance of Sunday.

The laws requiring abstinence from labor on Sunday do not interfere with religious freedom. They do not require anybody to go to church on that day, nor do they prevent any one from observing as sacred any day he may choose. There is no religious sect, to our knowledge, which requires work on Sunday as part of its creed.

Commodore Barney.

E. M. B., Lewisburg, Pa.: Joshua Barney was born at Baltimore in 1759, died at Pittsburg in 1818. He became a lieutenant in the navy in 1776; captured the British sloop of war General Monk in 1782; was sent to Paris with dispatches for Dr. Franklin the same year; was a captain in the French service, 1795 to 1800; commanded in Chesapeake Bay in 1814, and was captured by the British at Bladensburg in the same year.

Climate at Seat of War.

Can you conveniently give an idea of the climatic conditions under which the Russo-Japanese war is being conducted? How does the temperature, snow and rainfall compare with that of Ohio? I was under the impression that at this time of year it was much colder there than in Ohio.—E. W. W., Sullivan, O.

Climate, of course, depends first upon latitude; but the existence or absence of mountain chains, and their direction with regard to the prevailing winds, are very important factors. The mountain ranges run so as to place Corea and China to the south and Siberia to the north. Siberia, except for broken ranges and low mountains to the east, is a vast plain sloping to the Arctic, without mountains to protect it from the northern cold. Hence its inclement climate.

The parallel of 40° north latitude runs across northern Corea, near Wiju. Consequently that has the same latitude as Madrid, Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio. The parallel of 32° runs just below the southern extremity of the peninsula of Corea, thus giving it the same latitude as Savannah, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and Vicksburg, Miss. Vladivostok is in about 42° north, corresponding to that of southern Ontario. The climate of Corea is practically that of Ohio, for its winters are colder than here and its summers warmer. Vladivostok, from its location, has an inclement climate, and the harbor is ice-bound all winter. It is this fact which caused Russia, for commercial reasons, to push southward and gobble Manchuria, so as to give her ice free harbors at Port Arthur and Dalny. These ports, however, are not always so. The roadstead at Dalny never froze over until the Russians formed a harbor by building a huge breakwater. This broke the force of the sea waves and current, and it is said the harbor new freezes at times. The seat of war has a climate in a general way resembling that of Ohio, and up as far north as the straits of Mackinac.

Christ in History.

Please inform me if there is any mention outside of the Bible regarding Christ, His death, burial and resurrection; also regarding the resurrection of any of the "saints" at the time of His crucifixion as is recorded in the Bible.—J. W. W., Palisade, Col.

We grow a trifle weary of repeating, two or three times a year, that all we know of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus we get from the four gospels and such references as there may be in the remainder of the New Testament.

No writer of any nation, Jewish or pagan, who lived at the same time as Jesus, has any mention of Him whatever. Of course, after Christianity made headway in various portions of the eastern world, non-Christian writers mentioned Him and the religion derived from Him; but they got their information from the gospels. The first mention of Him by a non-Christian writer is the much-disputed passage in Josephus. Flavius Josephus was a Jew, born some four years after Christ's death—about A. D. 37—and who died about A. D. 100. As he was not born until after Jesus' death, he could know nothing personally of him. There is a brief mention in one of his books that would make about a dozen lines of this type, which has caused much controversy. The weight of opinion is that it is a forgery, inserted in the writings of Josephus by some Christian copyist. It is admitted by all that at least a portion is forged, and the probability it all is. Josephus' books were all written at Rome, after the fall of Jerusalem, which took place in A. D. 70.

As the resurrection of the saints at the time of the crucifixion, it is mentioned only in Matthew's gospel, and not in those of Mark, Luke or John; and no non-Christian or Jewish writer mentions it.

Alien Children Are Citizens.

Are the children of aliens, born in the United States, citizens, providing the parents have not been naturalized?—A. L., Meding, W. Va.

It depends on whether they were born in this country or abroad. If born in this country, they are citizens, whether the father was naturalized or not. Read the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution for authority. If born abroad, the naturalization of the father naturalizes them; if the father was not naturalized, the children must be, to become citizens.

Variation of Compass.

C. A. G., Howard, N. C.: First, get out of your mind the erroneous definition, given in so many school books, that the compass needle "always points to the north." It does not. It does not point directly to the north star, for the north star circles around true north each day. Here is the proper definition: "A compass needle is a slender bar of magnetized steel, and always arranges itself parallel to the magnetic meridian." Magnetic meridians run from the north magnetic pole to the south magnetic pole. The north magnetic pole is located somewhere in the far northern part of North America. It slowly changes its location year by year; the magnetic meridians change correspondingly. Of course, and the compass needle follows them. Hence the north end of the compass points to the north magnetic pole, the south end points to the south magnetic pole, which is in the Antarctic ocean. At any place on the earth's surface the needle arranges itself parallel to the magnetic meridian of that place. There are very few places on the earth at which the compass needle arranges itself on a true north and south line, and these are slowly but constantly changing their position. Surveyors have to allow for the variation of the compass all the time.

Send Names and Addresses!

Please send your full name—not merely initials—and your postoffice address on the same sheet or card with every query. In one mail we received questions from the Bureau from

Mrs. Cody Mullen—no address.
W. B. Hopkins—no address.
Hunterstown, Ind.—no name.

Possibly the sheets on which these questions were written were inclosed in business letters. But all letters are opened in the counting-room. Those on business are handed to the proper member of the counting-room force. The questions are sent upstairs to the Bureau editor. He has no way of knowing missing addresses or names.

If any of the above write again, repeat your question as well. We can not remember what they are.

Lafayette's Land.

E. R. H., Reinersville, Ohio: When Lafayette came to the United States in 1824, at the invitation of congress, that body, on December 28 of that year, voted him a grant of $200,000 in money and a township of land, to be located under the authority of the President on any unappropriated public land. This location was made in what was then known as West Florida and contained 23,028.53 acres. The city of Tallahassee stands upon a part of the land so located. The patent for the land was issued on July 4, 1825, and presented to Lafayette in person by George Graham, of Virginia, then the commissioner of the general land office.

Prior to 1825, congress, by act of March 3, 1903, authorized the secretary of war to issue to Major-General Lafayette warrants for 11,000 acres of land; and by act of March 27, 1904, authorized him to locate the warrants in what was then known as the territory of Orleans. The location was accordingly made on the west bank of the Mississippi in the parish of Pointe Coupee, in the present state of Louisiana. Patents to these lands were issued to Lafayette on July 4, 1825. It is known that he sold the Louisiana lands, and it is supposed that he did the same with the Florida lands.

Articles of Confederation.

M. J. M., Hanover, W. Va.: The old Articles of Confederation were not written by one person. The Congress, in 1776, appointed a committee to report on the subject. The committee reported the Articles. They were debated from time to time, and modified in a number of particulars, and agreed to by Congress Nov. 15, 1777. They were to become binding when ratified by all the states. The last state (Maryland) did not ratify them until 1781, nearly five years after the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

The Articles provided for one house of Congress, composed of delegates appointed annually by the several states. No state could have more than seven or less than two, and the voting was done by states, each state having one vote. There was no executive department, and no national judiciary. Taxes were to be apportioned among the states, but congress had no authority to collect them. Commerce was in the control of the states. Each state could have its own tariff duties. Congress had power to contract debts, but no power to raise money to pay them. If the states paid the sums allotted as their share, well and good. If not, there was no way of collecting it. Congress could make treaties, but it had not the power to execute them. It could appoint ambassadors, but had no means of paying them. Congress could borrow money, but could not collect taxes to pay the debt. It could declare war, but could not order a single soldier into the field. The states could do that or not, as they pleased. Congress could not protect a state against invasion or insurrection. These were a few of the defects of the Articles.

The Monroe Doctrine.

J. M. A., Argyle, Iowa: The Monroe Doctrine is simply this: That the United States will go to war if any European nation attempts to obtain control of any territory, now independent, on the Western Continent.

When Monroe was President, an alliance was formed by Russia, France, Austrial and Prussia, to maintain the monarchial system of government in Europe. It was supposed they also intended to extend it to this continent, and aid Spain to reconquer Mexico, Central America, and her South American colonies, all of which had declared independence. President Monroe, in his annual message to Congress in 1823, warned them against trying it. He said:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments that have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we we have, on good consideration and just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

He also said further:

"The American continent should no longer be subject for any new European colonial settlement."

These expressions consttiute the Monroe Doctrine.

Origin of Negro Race.

Whence did the negro race originate, and where and when are they first mentioned?—D. M. L., Petersburg, W. Va.

No one knows. It used to be a favorite belief, in slavery days, that they were descendants of Ham, because of the curse pronounced upon him by Noah, which was imagined to be his black skin. This theory broke down utterly because of the fact that the ancient Egyptians, the Phoenicians and the Cushites, descended from Ham, were all white races.

In fact, the old idea that in the Bible is to be found a history of the origins of all the different races, is not now held by the most intelligent people. It is not a history of the world, but of one race—the Hebrew—and an insignificant one as to numbers, when compared with many others. The chroniclers of the early books of the Bible knew nothing of the Mongolian race, nor of the American race—the Indians—and there is no mention of them.

National Flowers.

Please give the national flowers of the different countries. How did each country come to choose their special emblem?—C. E. Z., Townville, Pa.

It will probably surprise you to learn that there is no such thing as a national flower—that is, in the sense you mean. You refer to the formal adoption of a flower as a national emblem. Neither the United States nor any other nation has ever taken such action. Some of our state legislatures have been silly enough to do so, unfortunately.

The rose is called the English emblem. The reason dates back to the struggle for the throne between the houses of York and Lancaster. The white rose was the emblem of one family, the red rose of the other, and these wars were called the wars of the roses. But the English parliament, nor any other authority, never adopted the rose officially.

The thistle is the emblem of Scotland, from an incident in ancient Scottish history. But it was never formally adopted by any authority. The shamrock is the emblem of the Catholics in Ireland, because of the legend that St. Patrick used its three-parted leaf to explain the doctrine of the Trinity.

The lily was once on the French flag, because it was on the coat of arms of the Bourbon family, then the royal family of France. But the lilies vanished when the Bourbons were overthrown, and no Frenchman claims any national flower.

Emperor William I of Germany, the grandfather of the present emperor, was very fond of the blue cornflower, and it was very popular in his lifetime among the German people; but nobody ever called it the German national flower, nor was any official action of the sort ever taken.

The effort that some silly sentimental people are making in the United States to have a national flower adopted is absurd. If a flower should ever, in our future history, play an important part, like the rose in England, for instance, the people might come to consider it the national flower; but no such event has ever happened. We have nothing but pity for the brainless fools who are trying to adopt state flowers. No state needs a flower. The days of emblems passed away with the age of chivalry, and can not be resuscitated. Especially, in modern America, we should be too proud of our advancement to try to go back and resurrect a silly idea from the darkness of the middle ages.

Weight of Objects.

Does the revolution of the earth on its axis affect the weight of objects? That is, if it were possible to increase its speed, would objects become lighter?—O. H. J., De Soto, Wis.

No. All objects on the earth partake of the earth's motion, and the force of gravitation is not affected by the earth's rotation.

The World's Navies.

R. B. R., Academia, Pa.: The relative strength of the navies of the world is as follows, the strongest being first-named: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Russia, Japan. Great Britain's rule is to keep a navy equal to that of any two other European powers. She has 70 battleships and 126 cruisers, and smaller vessels in proportion. France has 31 battleships, 64 cruisers; Germany has 31 battleships and 42 cruisers. The United States has 17 battleships and 19 cruisers, not counting those building.

Chinese Exclusion Law.

A. M. B., Paulding, Mo.: Certainly, there has been a law for a number of years which excludes from the United States all Chinese laborers. Those who were in the country at the time of its enactment were allowed to stay; and only Chinese students, travellers and diplomatic and consular representatives are allowed to come in. Last week a Chinaman was arrested and tried here in Toledo for having entered the country unlawfully from Canada. He was found guilty and sent back to China at the expense of the steamship company which brought him over.

Why We Can't Answer.

For various reasons, chiefly because the information is not available, we can not answer the following queries:

J. R. O., Earleyville, Tenn.; D. H. F., Miller City, O.; J. T. J., Lakewood, Ill.; E. C., Lisbon, N. Y.; J. S., Charleston, W. Va.; ——, East Liverpool, O.; E. S. B., Maples, N. Y.; Subscriber, Callison, Neb.; M. F. D., Kingman, Kan.; H. M. Co., Ridgeville, Ind.; H. K. L., Huckleberry, O.; J. P. D., Kester, W. Va.; W. H. D., Albion, Mich.

England's Poets-Laureate.

Please give the names of England's poets-laureate, and the dates during which each served.—Z. M. S., Rockford, Illinois.

Edmund Spenser, died 1599.
Samuel Daniel, died 1619.
Ben Jonson, died 1637.
Sir William Davenant, 1637 to 1668.
John Dryden, 1670; deposed at the Revolution, 1688.
Thomas Shadwell, 1688 to 1692.
Nahum Tate, 1692 to 1715.
Nicholas Rowe, died 1718.
Rev. Lawrence Eusden, 1718 to 1730.
Colley Cibber, 1730 to 1757.
William Whitehead (on the refusal of Gray), 1757 to 1785.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton (on the refusal of Mason), 1785 to 1790.
Henry James Pye (on the refusal of Scott), 1813 to 1843.
William Wordsworth, 1843 to 1850.
Alfrey Tennyson, 1850 to 1892.
Alfred Austin, 1895.

Beginning of Slavery in Virginia.

M. T. V., Parkersburg, W. Va.: The Spaniards, immediately after the discovery of America, began to enslave the Indians in Cuba and the West Indies, in Mexico and South America. They also stolen slaves at St. Augustine and other points in Florida. As the natives died out in slavery, they brought negro slaves from Africa.

The beginning of slavery in the United States by English-speaking people dates from 1619. In that year a Dutch (Holland) trading vessel came into port at Jamestown, and her captain sold twenty negro slaves to the Virginia settlers. Slavery soon came into existence in the other colonies when they were settled, and Indians were enslaved, as well as negroes.

Manchuria.

D. M. Bottineau, N. D.: Manchuria is the northeasternmost division of the Chinese empire. It embraces three provinces—Moukden, Heilung-Chiang and Kirin. Its area is 380,000 square miles. It is thus four times the area of North Dakota, seven times that of Ohio, and as large as Texas, Maryland and Delaware taken together. It has 21,000,000 inhabitants. The hills have splendid timber, chiefly pine; it has coal, iron, silver and gold. The climate is temperate in summer, but very severe in winter. The soil in the level portions is extremely fertile. The religions of the inhabitants are Brahmanism and Shamanism.

Senators From Ohio.

C. J. H., Burton, O.: Following is a list of all the United States senators from Ohio:

Thomas Worthington, 1803-1807.
John Smith, 1803-1808.
Edward Tiffin, 1809, resigned.
Stanley Griswold, 1809, appointed in Tiffin's place.
Return J. Meigs, 1809 to 1810, resigned.
Thomas Worthington, 1810-1813.
Alexander Campbell, 1811-1813.
Jeremiah Morrow, 1813-1819.
Joseph Kerr, 1815, 2 months.
Benjamin Ruggles, 1815-1833.
Wm. A. Trimble, 1819—died 1821.
Ethan Allen Brown, 1822-1826.
Wm. Henry Harrison, 1825-1828.
Jacob Burnet, 1829-1831.
Thomas Ewing, 1831-1837.
Thomas Morris, 1832-1839.
Wm. Allen, 1837-1849.
Benjamin Tappan, 1839-1845.
Thomas Corwin, 1845-1851.
Salmon P. Chase, 1849-1855.
Benjamin F. Wade, 1851-1869.
Salmon P. Chase, 1860—resigned to enter cabinet.
John Sherman, 1861-1877.
Allen G. Thurman, 1869-1881.
Stanley Matthews, 1877-1879.
George H. Pendleton, 1879-1885.
John Sherman, 1881-1897.
Calvin S. Brice, 1891-1897.
J. B. Foraker, 1896-1909.
Marcus A. Hanna, 1897-1904.

Miscellaneous.

L. P., Holly, N. C.: No.

A. B. B., Janesville, Wis.: Yes.

G. W. Y., Gad, W. Va.: No; much obliged.

R. A., Miller's Station, Pa.: It made no difference.

R. F. W., Oldtown, Va.: We never saw it figured up.

R. E. C., Slate, W. Va.: Virginia contains 118 counties.

J. A. B., Sidney, O.: Have not heard anything about it lately.

R. Y. W., Fox Lake, Wis.: Ask the publishers. We cannot keep track of such things.

C. S. P., Cambridge, O.: Write a letter of inquiry to your representative at Columbus.

J. D. H., Caldwell, O.: The first patent on a self-binding reaper was granted to Watson, in 1851.

J. L. W., Caldwell, Kan.: No. Russia did not lend money to the United States in the civil war.

L. B., Charlevoix, Mich.: He is still living. Don't ask us such questions. They waste our space.

W. C., Wilmot, Minn.: Your questions refer to points of law, and we cannot answer. Read the rules.

J. W., Clarence, Iowa: A record of coldest weather for Toledo would by no means be true for Iowa.

C. C., Monterey, N. Y.: George Washington died Dec. 14, 1799; his wife, Martha, died May 22, 1802.

H. H. S., Denison, Tex.: Congress has not authorized any souvenir coin for the Louisiana purchase exposition.

J. C. D., Clintwood, Va.: Consult a dealer in old coins. We don't know, and if we did, the rules above prohibit our answering.

M. M., Hackney, O.: Some of the boats on the Erie canal have steam engines and propellers; others are drawn by the old-time mule.

C. S., Bloomingdale, Ind.: Don't know. The only way is to go there and apply. People do not hire employes by letter, as you should know.

G. M. M., Meridian, Idaho: The work is just beginning at one point. Irrigation dams will not be built and be ready for work for several years.

R. G., Archbold, O.: We have no idea whether collectors of old books would consider it valuable or not. We know of none whom we could ask.

P. E. C., Sibley, Ill.: Abraham Lincoln split rails to fence a farm, because of his gift of oratory, John Quincy Adams was called the "old man eloquent."

W. M., Drexel, Wis.: The battle of Mill Spring, Ky., was fought January 19, 1862; that of Mission Ridge (it is incorrect to say Missionary Ridge) on Nov. 24, 1863.

J. R., Keswick, Va.: Certainly not. Women are not eligible to army service and the fact that they vote in four states does not subject them to military duty.

J. C. C., Chester, W. Va.: Question too large in its scope. Haven't room, nor time for so extended an investigation. There is nothing which contains the information.

S. E., Bethany, Neb.: The law says silver dollars are a full legal tender in any amount, unless a contract specifies payment in some other form of money. There is no limit.

G. M., Bloomfield, Iowa: We cannot undertake to write essays in the guise of answers. Ask questions, but don't give us subjects to write up. There's a great difference between the two.

H. R. B., Ada, O.: The only place to get a full daily account of the proceedings of congress is to subscribe for the Congressional Record. For price, address "Public Printer, Washington, D. C."

S. B. T., Hamden Junction, O.: Take an United States history and get the dates of the first inauguration of Washington as President and of John Adams as vice president. Don't send us catch questions out of Barnes' History.

G. H., Barnesville, O.: We do not sell books, nor furnish speeches, addresses, nor songs. That is no part of our business. Refer to Hay or Nicolay's Life of Lincoln. There is the only place we know you will find what you want.

J. B., Dahlgren, Ill.: The phonograph and graphophone are the same principle; practically, they are two names for the same instrument. All instruments that reproduce sound have to be talked or sung, or played into to make the record.

Subscriber, Patricksburg, Ind.: If a young man has a good education, is polite, refined and intelligent, makes a continuous study of his occupation and saves his money, he will get ahead, no matter what his business is. It all depends on himself.

J. M. T., Tolliver, N. C.: No, the meteoric shower of 1833 was not a fulfillment of any prophecy. It was due to natural and well-understood causes, which recur every 33 years. Get a late school astronomy and read up on meteors and comets, and their connection.

E. B. M., Kantz, Pa.: There is no passage in the Bible which says that every generation shall grow weaker and wiser. Nothing of the kind. And it is manifestly untrue because vital statistics prove that civilized man is slowly getting more enduring and longer lived.

S. J. P., Rowena, Tex.: A young man preparing for political life should be posted not only in all the events of our national history, but study the political history of his country, and study the Federalist, Holst's Constitutional History of the United States and works on finances, tariff, etc., as well as some good book on the art of oratory.

A. B. C., Springfield, Mass.: In the early 50's, to meet the needs of trade, several private firms in San Francisco issued private gold coins. They were of the denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, $2.50, $5, $10, $16, $20, $25, $40, $50—an octagonal coin. The same was done from 1851 to 1861, the denominations being $2.50, $5, $10 and $20. Later an act of congress was passed prohibiting such issues.

C. H., Mt. Solon, Va.: Christ was crucified on a Friday. By some faulty reasoning ignorant people came to consider it an unlucky day, and certain former-ly were executed on that day. This practice has been largely abandoned of late years. As the death of Christ was for the redemption of the world, Friday should be considered lucky instead of unlucky.

H. F. R., Sisterville, W. Va.: It is not considered that any vacancy exists in the Presidency, unless it seems to be a few minutes' time between 12 noon on March 4 and the taking of the oath by the new President. The oath is usually taken at 12 o'clock. If there were a few minutes' interim, it would be of no importance what ever. The Pittsburg Disptach evidently had that in mind in making its reply.

J. D. H., Reinersville, O.: The waters of some springs are so loaded with lime salts dissolved in them that they cover a stick or branch left for a number of days submerged in the water. This is sometimes called petrifaction. Real petrifactions are where animal or vegetable matter is buried deep in the earth, where water can get to it which contains earthy salts. These take their place, particle by particle, of the animal or vegetable matter, preserving the form of the original.

Democratic House Leader

John Sharp Williams and Traits of Character Which Have Made Him Conspicuous

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—There is a strong personality about John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives. Yet he would not strike you as a strong—particularly strong—man at first glance. You must see him in action to appreciate his worth. It is when a debate is on and the opposition is plying him with questions, that his true merit shows forth. Then the keenness of his wit and the sharpness of his tongue are like lightning flashes, and you realize that he is a man of force, a man to whom leadership has come as a birthright.

In appearance Mr. Williams is not particularly stricking. He stands five feet eight, or perhaps, nine inches in height, and is slightly stooped as most students and men of affairs are. His figure is slender, and he cannot weigh more than one hundred and fifty pounds. But his head—that shows the power of his intellect. It is large, almost massive, and covered with a coating of bushy brown hair.

The forehead is broad rather than high, and, physiogonmists say, of the shape which denotes great and comprehensive intelligence. His eyes are of good size, brown in color and set deep in the head under projecting brows. They look at you straight and force the truth out, if a man would talk to him otherwise. The nose is straight, and of aristocratic mold, for, mind you, Williams comes of good old southern stock, and blue blood flows in his veins and shows in his words and his actions. But, like the true aristocrat, unconsciously so. A short, close cropped, brownish moustache shades a mouth of generous size with rather full lips, and below is a square, broad chin. These two latter features bespeak his determination and will power, and partially tell the secret of his success.

There is not a man in congress who can say "no" with more firmness than Mr. Williams, although, forsooth, he says it kindly and not so as to give offense, a lesson many other congressmen might well learn and profit by if they would retain their places here.

Mr. Williams did not come into leadership by accident or freak of fortune. He won his spurs by application to duty and the strictest regard for honesty. While his companions slept he was toiling upwards in the night. Moreover, he was up early in the morning, and at his office at an hour when many men were still rubbing the cobwebs out of their eyes. He came to congress at the opening of the fifty-third session.

That was in December, 1893. His reputation as an orator had preceded him somewhat, and he was not altogether unknown. For several years he had campaigned in his state of Mississippi and delivered orations at college commencements and banquets.

Williams was modest and bided his time. It came during the first term. A measure of importance affecting his district was up. Men of prominence from both sides of the chamber had spoken before his opportunity arrived. When he arose the old men hurried to the cloak rooms. They had heard beginners before. But Mr. Williams had not spoken a half dozen sentences when they began to come back and listen. By the time he was through every member was in his seat and there was a hush over the usually noisy chamber. From that day until the present he has been recognized as great among the great orators of congress. His voice is low, full and deep, and he articulates with that delightful southern twang which is charming when natural, but repulsive when affected. The sentences are short, but well rounded, and to the point.

He is a natural fighter and loves a parliamentary conflict. Therefore to see him at his best drop into the house when a partisan debate is on and Republicans are hurling troublesome questions at him. The answers will come back like a flash, and every one hits the mark.

"What would you do with the tariff if you had your own way and full opportunity—throw it all away?" asked Mr. Watson, an Indiana Republican of him the other day in the midst of a warm debate.

"Wait a minute," retorted Mr. Williams. "If I had an old house to take down and wanted to build a new one in its place, I am not fool enough to blow it up by dynamite. I would begin at the roof and take it out that way. I am not fool enough, either, to get under the house, pull out the pillars and let it fall on me. Common sense is the attribute of ordinary citizens, much less statesmen like you and me." The house laughed and Mr. Williams went on.

When it became known last session that James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was to retire as leader of the minority and devote himself to other pursuits, speculation immediately became rife as to who would be his successor. There was not much of a contest for the place. Common sentiment based upon fitness for the work soon centered about Williams, and he was chosen with hardly a word in opposition. That was a great honor and testified to his worth and the strength of his character. So he stepped into the place with the training gained through five sessions at his back and there has been none to gainsay the wisdom of the choice. Williams is fair—absolutely fair—and because of it he has the confidence and respect of his political opponents. There is not a dishonest hair in his head. He never told a lie and hates one, as he despises a liar.

GEORGE U. MARVIN.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Rheumatism

Vibro Discs cure Rheumatism. They are applied externally and draw out the Rheumatic poison as if by magic. This new remedy is different from all others, and cures every form of this painful disease quickly, thoroughly and to stay cured. Don't take my word for it, but test it yourself without cost. Send me your name and address and I will send you a complete treatment—a full Dollar's worth of these wonderful Discs—and won't ask you to pay for it now or in the future. I will also send you an elegant illustrated Book that tells all about Rheumatism and how Vibro Discs cure it. All this costs you nothing. Don't send any money, not even a postage stamp, but send me your name and address TODAY. Prof. S. M. WATSON, Dept. 123, Battle Creek, Mich.

CHILLS AND DOCTORS' BILLS
Painkiller
PERRY DAVIS'
CURES THEM ALL

The Sunday School

THE PROOF OF RELIGION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for February 28 Is "Hearers and Doers of the Word," Matt. 7:28-29.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A keen observer has said that the greatest lesson of the Baltimore fire is the readiness of the American people to take chances. In a dozen ways Baltimore, like almost every other big city, was unprepared for such a visitation. It knew better than to remain unready, but it "took chances"—and lost. A similar paradox exists in human lives, not a few. Knowing the eternal laws which have been expounded and reiterated for centuries in the ears of all, they yet risk following another course.

The Place for Religion.

It is remarkable what a ghastly separation people often manage to make between their religion and their life. Nor is it merely the persons of hypocritical intent in whose thought and life duty is divorced from devotion. There are many who make much of their religion, but it is crowded and clotted into the corner, leaving all the rest of their lives empty and unblessed by it. Many there are also who would like enough religion to keep them classed among "the religious" and yet not enough to make real demands upon their time and attention; enough to secure for them the life eternal, but not enough in any wise to affect the life temporal.

Then there are, undoubtedly, those who wear their religion as a mask. Jesus had seen such among the religious classes of his day—the scribes, the Pharisees and the doctors of the law. He said they looked well outwardly, but inwardly! they were like whited sepulchres, which are beautiful without, but within were full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.

The Message From the Mount.

In the Sermon on the Mount the great Teacher makes it plain that religion is eminently practical. It is not mere doctrine, it is duty. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." Obedience is the price of life.

Jesus declared that "not everyone that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven." The clear-visioned Christ, the great searcher of the heart, will discriminate. Not all the clamorous and self-confident professors of orthodoxy shall enter, however repeatedly, loudly and familiarly they call "Lord, Lord."

The confession, "Lord, Lord," is symbolic of a sound creed, as well as a religious profession. It is as much as to say that there are many who have an unhesitating belief in the doctrine of grace and of God, who nevertheless are not true disciples of Jesus. He demands a profession of Christ's name, but those who after only this, he will exclude and reject. Faithfulness as well as faith is necessary to secure entrance into that realm of bliss where his servants serve him with no divided allegiance.

The Time of Testing.

So loyal was Jesus to the spirit of truth, and so indifferent to its outward assumption that he early won for himself the name of heretic, and as such was put to an ignominious death. Of course he was orthodoxy itself, but he did not square with the crowd, and the sticks which the priestly measures tried to apply to him as standard. He had no zeal to conform to their type of correctness, for he measured himself—and he laid this down as a principle for all his disciples—by the unchanging will of the Father, and by the revelation of the great day of clear vision.

As Jesus lived his own life serenely in the brightness of truth's revealing, so he taught that there is a day coming when all men's characters shall be discovered, and their judgment settled. Doubtless there will be great consternation among many of the loudly professed followers of Christ. Astonished and incredulous they will cry: "Lord, Lord, have we not cast out demons in thy name, and in thy name done many wonderful works?"

Up from the depths of a city's sluras, by way of a rescue mission, occasionally comes a dramatic story of one whose life had in its time stood high and shining, but who, for one cause or another, had become a castaway. Of the 5,068 men who applied to the Bowery branch of the New York Y. M. C. A. for relief last year, 20 per cent were college men, and 59 had been in professional life. Once leaders of men, now needing to be lifted out of the gutter. How vividly they illustrate the Master's teaching! Position is not secured by his standing. Position in life, reputation, diplomas, usefulness—none of these are sufficient to save in the crises of life, or in that other great hour when the soul stands before its Maker for judgment. It is then that the thoughts of the heart must chord with the outward seeming in loving fidelity to the Christ wh

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week 165,000

LACE CURTAINS FOR BLADE SUBSCRIBERS

Of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires In March.

Over a year ago we contracted with the largest manufacturer of lace curtains in the United States, to make a line of curtains to give as premiums for small clubs of subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We gave away during the season nearly 10,000 pairs, and the mills are now working on a contract of more than 20,000 pairs for our use during the present subscription season. Each curtain is 29 inches wide by 2½ yards long, and two curtains (or one pair) are sent postpaid by mail to each person awarded on terms stated below.

These curtains may be described as Number 2961. We have them all made the exact same pattern, in order that those who desire to obtain additional pairs may have them match their first award.

How to Obtain the Premium.

On the first day of each month we shall mail notice to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, giving choice of some half dozen or more propositions for renewal. All who send us a club of ten or more subscribers according to Proposition No. 3, will receive a pair of these curtains postpaid by mail. By March 1st the many thousand subscribers expiring during March should have our propositions. Each and every one should renew under one of the propositions, and at least 1,000 of the number should send us a club, for which we are prepared to meet the award with 1,000 pairs of curtains. You will notice that just now we make this offer to March subscribers only, and thirty days later the April people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration, giving us orders with such regularity that we may be prepared to meet them promptly.

We shall give all an opportunity during their expiration month. Should any March subscriber fail, for any reason, to get the proposition by March third, they will please write us for a duplicate. And also please remember that unless one of the propositions be accepted before April 1st, you will never have the opportunity again, because beginning that date we deal with April subscribers only. We look for a renewal of every March name, and an equal number of new ones.

GOVERNOR HERRICK'S DECISION

The decision of Governor Herrick not to be a candidate for senator, has greatly strengthened him with Ohio Republicans. There is no doubt that the temptation was strong. The governor is fond of society, and, as a senator from Ohio he could indulge at will. Then, too, he would escape the maelstrom of local politics, and view the conflict from a distance. He has sufficient means to live in Washington and make his home a center of social activity.

But The Blade does not believe that the governor has at any time seriously considered the step. He is high-minded, and could not but regard a surrender of the governor's chair as in a measure a betrayal of the confidence imposed by the people. They elected him governor with the idea that he would perform the duties of that office. Governor Herrick considered the question from this point of view, and reached a decision from which there is no turning.

Powerful influences were brought to bear on him, some actuated by friendship, others believing that his candidacy would cement the party, while still others were desirous of advancing the cause of Lieutenant Governor Harding.

Whatever the future may have in store for him, The Blade is of the opinion that Governor Herrick took the only logical and patriotic course, and one that is fully justified by the politics of the situation.

ASIATIC AGAINST ASIATIC.

The war in the Far East is not a contest between European civilization and Asiatic barbarism, as the Russian official press is assuming. The old proverb is true: "Scratch a Russian and you find a Cossack." Russia is not European, but Asiatic. The ethnological boundary between Europe and Asia is not the Ural mountains, but the Danube river. Russia is the most westerly of Eastern nations, not the most easterly of Western ones. The thin veneer of western civilization shown by the educated Russian classes does not mask the innate tyranny, selfishness and duplicity which are essentially Asiatic. Japan has, within the past generation, moved much further onward in the path of western civilization than the point at which Russia now stands.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The succession to the Ohio senatorial seat vacated by the death of Senator Hanna has been practically settled. Gen. Charles Dick, of Akron, representative in Congress from the Nineteenth district, will be the next senator. Such an agreement was reached without the serious competition among conflicting interests which was expected by many people. The leading aspirants were Gen. Dick and Governor Herrick. Representative Burton, of Cleveland, Secretary of War Taft, Hon. John H. Doyle and Hon. N. H. Swayne, both of Toledo, and several men of less note, were suggested, but it was recognized at once that the two first named were far in the lead, and that if another were chosen, it would be as a compromise candidate, after a hard battle in the General Assembly.

Governor Herrick took the earliest opportunity, after the obsequies of the late senator, to make public his declination to be considered a candidate. He did this in an authorized interview, in which he said the people of Ohio elected him governor last November by an unprecedented majority; that this placed in his hands a trust for execution, and renders his duty plain and clear—to execute that trust, and remain in the governor's chair. This action of the governor left the field practically clear, and the indications are there will be no serious opposition in the General Assembly to the election of Gen. Dick. The Republican members all know him personally, from his long and efficient management of campaigns as chairman of the state executive committee; and when the governor declined to permit the consideration of his name, it became certain that Gen. Dick would be the first choice of a majority.

It will be remembered that, one year ago, Gen. Dick was an aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor. He had strong support throughout the state. Senator Hanna, however, preferred that Col. Herrick should be the nominee of the party, and Gen. Dick withdrew from the field. This graceful yielding to the wishes of the late senator is now gratefully remembered by the latter's friends. But Gen. Dick's candidacy for the senate rests on a stronger foundation than simply his strong friendship for Senator Hanna. He is a self-made man, and his steady advancement has been due to his capability and his genius for hard work. The working Republicans of Ohio have had opportunity to test his quality in his long service as chairman of the state executive committee. He is now serving his fourth term as representative, and in the house he has been a most useful man, and is a trusted party leader. He is a safe man, clear headed, wise in judgment, and will have the confidence of the people of Ohio in his wider sphere of action as he has possessed it in the past.

The selection of Gen. Dick as senator will explode the erroneous belief, held by many people, not only in Ohio but in the United States generally, that none but wealthy men can aspire successfully to a senatorial seat. The senate has been satirically called a "millionaires' club." General Dick is a poor man. There will be no assertions that his election is due to the corrupt use of money or of political influence. He is a typical proof that a man can make his way to political preferment by his own merits, without the possession of wealth as an aid. The opponents of the Republican party in Ohio will no longer have this false and demagogic argument to mislead the people.

TELLER SHOULD ALSO RESIGN

The resignation of Hon. John H. Shafroth, Representative in Congress from the First Colorado district, never had a precedent. He resigned because he was convinced that he had been elected by fraud. The case is a most interesting one. Mr. Shafroth was a Republican in politics a number of years ago, but like Senator Teller, he was a free silverite. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a free silver Republican, and re-elected to the succeeding three Congresses on a fusion between the Populists and free silver Republicans. At the election of 1902 he was the Democratic candidate, and received the certificate of election.

His Republican competitor, Hon. R. W. Bonynge, contested Shafroth's election on the ground of fraud. The case was investigated by the House committee on elections No. 2, and the proofs of fraud in favor of Shafroth were convincing. The evidence disproved the assertion of the woman suffragists that to give their sex the ballot will "purify politics." It was proved that the Denver women "padded the poll lists, repeated, bought votes, stuffed the ballot boxes and committed other frauds." Here is a sample of woman's way of "purifying" politics:

As appears by the evidence, a ward boss named Mrs. Anna Beswick, especially distinguished herself by her ingenious devices for swelling the vote of her party. On the Sunday before the election, so goes the testimony, she held a business council at her home with some of the election officers and division workers. She had provided herself with a quantity of official ballots which were filled out with names on the registration lists. For one precinct she had 125 such ballots. The question then was how to get these ballots into the box and have them counted. This was done simply by decoying away the opposition election judge and putting one of the conspirators in his place.

There were other cases even more flagrant in the exercise of woman's suffrage in Denver. One of the active female politicians hired carriages and brought inmates of houses of ill fame to the polls to vote on the names of other women.

The men were equally active with the women, and the result was that, on the face of the returns, Shafroth had a plurality of 2,792 votes. But when these frauds were revealed before the committee, Mr. Shafroth rose in the House, and relinquished his seat to Mr. Bonynge. "I must say," he said, "that if I were a judge upon the bench considering this case I would be compelled to find against myself and . . to find that according to law Mr. Bonynge is entitled to the seat. . . . I therefore will say to the committee on elections number two and to the members of the House that they can seat Mr. Bonynge at their earliest convenience." Thereupon Mr. Bonynge was seated, the House expressing its appreciation of Mr. Shafroth's frank and honorable course.

But it must not be understood that these frauds were committed solely in Mr. Shafroth's interest. They were for the whole ticket, from governor down, including congressmen and members of the state legislature. Here is where the revelation, and the resignation of Shafroth, affects Mr. Teller, who has also been a turncoat. He now sits in the United States Senate, as a Democrat, chosen by the legislature elected at the same election. The frauds that elected Shafroth elected the members of the legislature from Denver. They were triumphant only by fraud. Their Republican opponents received a majority of the honest votes.

The House of Representatives of the legislature was Republican, the Senate Democratic. Charges were preferred in the House against the fraudulently elected members from Denver; but they were told that if they unseated them, the Democrats in the Senate would unseat enough Republicans in that body to maintain a majority. Nevertheless, several Democrats were unseated in the House, and the Democrats made their threat good by unseating enough Republicans to give them a majority of two on joint ballot—51 to 49. The Republican members refused to attend the first ballot; Teller received the 51 Democratic votes, a bare quorum, and was declared elected. One vote less, and his election would have been impossible.

His triumph was the result of the Denver frauds. Shafroth has resigned. Will Teller take the same manly and self-respecting course? Or will he, like an old barnacle, cling to a seat to which he has not a shadow of moral right?

It is up to Teller to show the country whether he is a man or a villainous old fraud.

PANAMA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

On February 20 Dr. Manuel Amadar was inaugurated first President of the republic of Panama, in pursuance of the new constitution, which went into effect on the 16th. Dr. Amadar is 77 years of age, but still possessing good health and strength. He is a fervent believer in modern, liberal and progressive ideas in government. His son is now a surgeon in the United States army. Panama now has a permanent government, and in its new constitution has endorsed all the acts of the revolutionary junta, including the treaty providing for the construction of the isthmian canal by the United States.

THE "REGENT'S SWORD."

Take a map of the seat of war in the Far East, and look at Port Arthur. It is at the tip of a curved peninsula, on the east of which the bay of Corea separates it from the Hermit Kingdom, while on the west is the gulf of Laio Tung. This is called the Laio Tung peninsula on most maps. "Laio Tung" is Chinese for the "regent's sword," and that people bestowed that name because they see a likeness between its shape and a drawn sword, guarding the sea route to Pekin.

The Regent's Sword is really wedge-shaped. From New Chwang, at the mouth of the Liao river, on the western side of the base of the peninsula, it is 150 miles as the crow flies across that base to the mouth of the Yalu river and the Corean frontier. From this base line to the point of the wedge at Port Arthur is just about the same distance—150 miles. The peninsula projects southwestwardly from the mainland of Manchuria into the Yellow Sea, the portion to the westward being the gulfs of Laio Tung and Pechili.

The strait of Pechili, lying between the apex of the peninsula and the shore of the province of Shan Tung, is 60 miles wide; but it has the Miao Tao islands obstructing it, so that the main channel is directly under the guns of the forts at Port Arthur. This shows the vast importance of that point in a military sense, and explains the chagrin of the Japanese at having to yield it up after capturing it from China in 1895, and their intense indignation at Russia's coolly appropriating it under color of a "lease" from China. This proceeding was one of the causes leading up to the present war. Port Arthur is the key to the waters westward of it, and to the great rivers which empty their waters therein, in the same way that Gibraltar is the key to the Mediterranean.

The peninsula of the Regent's Sword has a notable irregularity thirty miles toward its base from Port Arthur. Here Kin Chow bay cuts into it on the western side, and Talien Wan bay on the eastern. A narrow neck of land, only two or three miles wide, is left. Here, on the southeastern part of Talien Wan bay, is Dalny, the ready-made "Far Off" city of which so much has been written. The new line of Russia's Siberian railway runs to Port Arthur and Dalny, where it reaches the sea. The Russians have heavily fortified not only Port Arthur and Dalny, but the narrow neck of the peninsula at the latter point.

The Japanese attacked Port Arthur primarily to destroy the Russian fleet; but it seems that they propose to capture the town as well, and hold both it and Dalny. In fact, the Russians will have a hard task to keep rail communication open from New Chwang to Dalny and Port Arthur; for the lay of the land compelled the construction of the line for at least 50 miles, at a distance of from two to five miles from the shore of the gulf of Laio Tung. There are points at which it could be destroyed by the guns of war vessels; and at almost any point of this distance a force could be landed, under naval protection, and destroy the line.

The Japanese forces have practically overrun Corea, and their advanced lines are along the eastern bank of the Yalu valley, and it looks, from a distance half around the world, as though the first clash between armies will take place when the Japanese try to advance across the Yalu river. The Russian base is at Harbin, where the railroad from Port Arthur meets the main Siberian line. This means that Manchuria will be the battle-ground instead of Corea, and that Russia will endeavor to hold the line of railway, including Port Arthur, against her foe. So far as the sea is concerned, the Russians seem to have abandoned all thought of warfare. They will make a defensive instead of an offensive campaign.

WIJU IS AN OPEN PORT.

The efforts of the United States government, through its minister at Seoul, supplemented by the Japanese influence which is now dominant in Corea, have secured the opening of the port of Wiju to the commerce of the world. This city of 30,000 people lies on the Corean side of the Yalu river, 150 miles from Yongampho, at the mouth of that stream. Antung, the Manchurian port opened to our commerce by the recent treaty with China, lies nearly opposite the Yongampho. The lower course of the Yalu is a wide tidal estuary, and fully navigable for ocean vessels.

Minister Allen was unable to make any impression on the Corean emperor so long as Russian influence was in the ascendancy in Seoul. As soon as this was displaced by Japanese influence, his efforts were rewarded with success. Not only the United States, but all the great commercial nations of the world, owe a debt of gratitude to Japan. The treaty opens Wiju to the trade of the world on equal terms. It does not apply to the United States alone. Japan has always stood for the open trade door to all; and in this fact Russia can find one great reason why the sympathies of the world are with Japan, rather than with herself, in the present conflict.

MAIL NO VOTES LATER THAN SATURDAY!

We close the vote on preference for the Republican Presidential candidate on March 1—next Monday. So mail us no votes later than Saturday next—February 27.

Send us lists of names of voters, giving their postoffice addresses (including number of route, if on rural free delivery); or send us simply the result of a personal canvass, as many are doing. Here is one, for example: "I have asked your question of 137 Republican voters in this township. Of these — are for ——, — for ——, — for ——," and so on. Or, one comrade writes: "There were 35 present at the meeting last night of our G. A. R. post. Their preferences, are," etc.

Or, if you have not time nor opportunity to do this, simply address a postal card, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," then turn it over, write the name of the man you prefer for the Republican Presidential nomination, giving also your name and postoffice address, and mail that. Tell all your Republican friends, and ask them to send us their preference in the same way.

Please do it as soon as possible—and, once more, let us remind you to mail them on or before Saturday, February 27.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN NEW YORK BAY

Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, has done a service to the American people by making known the facts concerning the presence of a Russian fleet in New York harbor for a time, at a critical point in the civil war. Mr. Clews says that he had the facts personally from Hon. Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state at the time.

Thousands of Americans have always retained the belief that the sending of this fleet was an act of friendship on the part of the Russian government, and they have had a feeling of gratitude toward Russia in consequence. At the present time an effort is making to revive the story, in order to influence American public opinion in favor of Russia in the war with Japan. Mr. Clews's story demolishes the assumption that it was a mark of the Czar's friendship. It was not an act of the Russian government at all, but a clever move by Mr. Seward himself.

At that particular time, the Confederates were very active, and the issue of the war extremely doubtful. There was much uneasiness on the part of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers lest France and England should recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy—a step that would have disheartened the North, wildly enthused the South, and possibly have led to European intervention to secure Southern independence.

A Russian fleet was in South American waters. Mr. Seward's acute mind conceived the scheme of inducing it to come to New York, that the impression might be given to both France and England that a secret alliance had been made between Russia and the United States. This would cause them to pause in the matter of a recognition of Confederate independence.

Mr. Seward invited the Russian commander to bring his fleet to New York. The invitation was accepted. Its presence produced the effect intended. The newspapers of the North exploited its presence and created the belief among the masses of the American people that the Russian government sent it as a mark of friendship and as a warning to France and England. Nothing of the sort was true. It was simply a clever ruse of an astute Secretary of State, and the United States owes nothing to Russia on that score. Mr. Clews's information was directly from Mr. Seward himself, and therefore its truth is beyond dispute.

CUBA'S FUTURE AS A COTTON PRODUCER

The Blade has received a sample of cotton grown in Cuba from the seed of the famed sea island variety, which is produced along our southern Atlantic coast. It was raised near Santo Domingo, and the following letter, from the man who made the experiment, will prove interesting:

Editor Blade:—Under separate cover I mail you a sample of Cuban-raised sea island cotton, produced this season by me. I am so thoroughly convinced of the extraordinary length of its staple and the fineness of its texture, that I think it may possibly be of interest both to you and your readers.

Cotton began to be planted in Cuba about a year ago; and because of the unbroken success of the ventures made in this line, the industry is growing with a great deal of rapidity.

The possibilities of cotton raising on this island are simply immense; the lands are cheap and exceedingly fertile; and the climate of that semi-tropical nature, which, with its long summers, and short, mild winters, best lends itself to the growth and cultivation of this plant.

I perdict a large output of cotton from Cuba within the next few years. Trusting that this information and sample may prove of interest to you, I am, very respectfully,

JOHN A. FLOYD.

From an examination of the sample sent, it is certain that the quality of Cuban-grown cotton is superb. It is of unusual length of lint, being nearly three inches. The question of additional sources of supply of this staple is one of vast importance. The United States is now the world's chief producer, but our output is not up to the increasing demand from manufacturers. The ravages of the boll weevil render it impossible to count on any increase in the immediate future; in fact, a decrease is more probable. The great English cotton manufacturers are sending out representatives to investigate the question of an increased supply to meet the deficiency which exists in the world's markets.

One of these gentlemen, Mr. Roger L. Thompson, who is a member of a great London firm of cotton factors, hase been investigating the possibilities, and he believes that Cuba will largely assist in supplying the deficiency of cotton for the world. He says: "From the buyer's point of view, there are several things that must be done before he can go into it with any confidence. Until some consolidation of interests takes place and facilities are given for ginning and baling and preparing the cotton for shipment in fair sized parcels, nothing of importance will be possible. No buyer for foreign markets is attracted when he is obliged to buy cotton in small lots here and there from men whom he does not know. It needs a local man with a knowledge of cotton and a good credit behind him, who will buy from the country and prepare the cotton in fair sized lots for shipment to England and elsewhere."

Mr. Floyd, the writer of the above letter, is the superintendent of the large plantation at Santo Domingo, which began last year the experiment of raising sea island cotton on a large scale. It is the largest plantation in Cuba, and the first year's experiment has certainly proved a success.

RADIO-ACTIVE WATER.

One of the many remarkable properties of radium is that of imparting radio-activity to other substances. For example, a bit of radium is sealed up in a glass tube. This tube is then placed in a jar of distilled water, and left for twenty-four hours. The emanations of the radium pass through the glass tube, of course. They are taken up by the water, which becomes radio-active; that is, it gives out the emanations which it has obtained from the radium, exactly as if it were radium itself.

For the past ten weeks, experiments have been conducted at the University of Michigan with radio-active water thus produced. Injected into the tissue of a cancer, the water stopped the pain within ten minutes. A number of other cancer patients are under treatment. In each case the pain was stopped by the water, and has been almost wholly absent ever since. In all of them the cancer is steadily diminishing in size, and it is hoped the cases will all proceed to full recovery. Another remarkable feature is, the use of the radio-active water cures the morphine habit, contracted by using that drug to overcome the fearful pain of the cancer.

This line of medical research should be fully pursued. The effect of the radio-active water, when swallowed in regular doses, should be watched in various diseases. It is more than probable that it will be found useful in various intractable ailments, especially upon germ diseases. We may find in it a specific for typhoid fever, for smallpox, for tuberculosis. The medical staff at Ann Arbor has opened up a most hopeful field for professional exploration.

PLACES LEFT VACANT.

Besides the vacancy in the United States Senate, the death of Senator Hanna renders necessary a number of other changes. It renders certain the choice of a new chairman of the Republican national committee. It will be difficult to find a man with the same effective combination of personal qualifications and extended influence which Mr. Hanna possessed. Fortunately for the party, the campaign this year will not require so high a degree of executive ability and political sagacity as the epoch-making battle for sound money which was the issue in 1896, and to a less degree in 1900. Postmaster General Payne, of Wisconsin, who is vice-chairman of the committee, will take the place until the meeting of the national convention at Chicago in June, when a new committee will be chosen and a new chairman be elected.

Senator Hanna was on four of the committees of the Senate. He was chairman of that on interoceanic canals—a most important position, for that committee will be called upon to frame the legislation needed to carry into effect the new canal treaty with the republic of Panama. He was a member of the committee on naval affairs, which has in its hands the legislation for the proper increase of our navy. He was also a member of the committees on commerce and on mines and mining. Upon the senate devolves the duty of selecting the senators who will take the vacant places on these four committees.

SANTO DOMINGO.

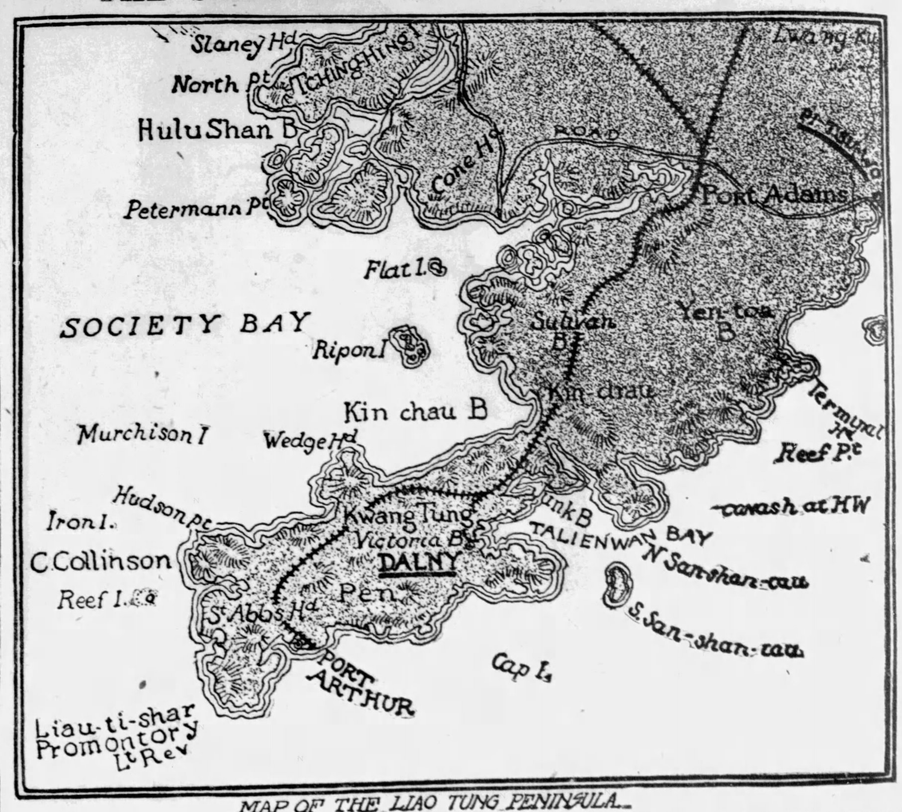
Information comes from Washington that it is probable the United States will annex the so-called Republic of Santo Domingo. There are no doubt many of our people who will dislike to see this done; but can they tell any other practical course, in view of the intolerable conditions existing in the eastern half of the island of Hayti?

Life in the little negro republic has become a succession of attempts at revolution. Those who take up arms against the existing government are animated by no patriotic motives. They are not fighting for a principle, but for spoils. They want office, in order to rob the unfortunate people of the republic. It is for the best interests of the Santo Domingans themselves, as they lack the ability to govern themselves honestly and peacefully, that some other nation shall step in, compel the peace, and give them a just and proper government.

What nation can intervene but the United States? Should any European power attempt it, the United States would be face to face with an open violation of the Monroe Doctrine. And such a contingency may happen at any time. Only a few days ago a body of insurgents fired on an United States boat, killing one man. Had it been a German boat, or one belonging to any other European nation, severe punishment would have followed, and exemplary damages have been demanded. Failing to pay, territory would have been seized; and then the United States must either have ignored the Monroe Doctrine, or taken the alternative of a serious dispute, with war as the possible outcome.

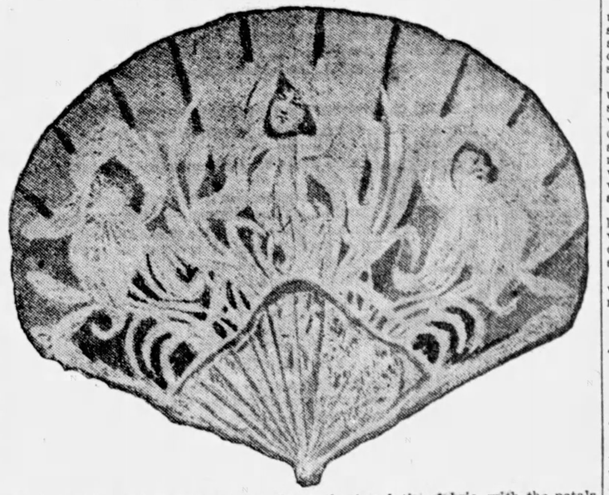
The United States can not afford to ignore the Monroe Doctrine; neither can it afford to allow these miserable little so-called republics, by their outrageous conduct, to involve us in European war, in a really unworthy cause. There is but one way to prevent the latter. That is, that Uncle Sam shall act as policeman to the Western Continent. We must compel these little boys to behave themselves. In the case of Santo Domingo, the only way to do this is to become its guardian, and govern it as we are governing Porto Rico.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.



MAP OF THE LIAO TUNG PENINSULA.

PHOTOGRAPH FAN—a German Novelty



Of the making of fans there appears to be practically no end in these days, and novelty and artistic results are the dual aims of the designer and manufacturer of these essential possessions of maid and matron. The Frenchman and the American are exceedingly adept as fan designers and constructors, but the newest idea in this line comes from the land of the Teuton. It is the photograph fan, of which a picture is here shown. The framework is of thin silk and tortoise shell, the mount elaborately decorated in gold. In orchid design silk is appliqued on the foundation fabric, with the petals so arranged as to leave space for the painted portraits of the owner's dear friends. In place of the painted picture a tiny photograph may be inserted if desired, and if cleverly done the effect is good, although the painted miniature adds to the picturesque and artistic effect of the fan. The college girl, the debutante and the young girl in general is likely to approve of such a fan, as it can be made to serve a decorative as well as useful purpose and hold the place of honor as a photo frame.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Nasby" — Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
September 20, 1884.

Ther come to the Corners yisterday a mesmerist wich claimed that by mysterious pasis, of wich he hed the nateral gift, he cood put any person into a trance, in wich condishin he wood be enabled to penetrate the dim and misty futur, and foretell wat wuz to happen. I declined to be experimented with, for a reason. I don't want to know anything about the futur, for feer that it will so resemble the past ez to make me sick. The past is quite enuff fur me. My past hez not bin so cheerful ez to indoose me to look forerd into the fucher, wich I am shoor is to be nothin but a dismal repetishn. When I think uv the days I hev gone thirsty, uv the times I hev bin kicked off uv tranes for want uv money to pay fares, uv the skirmishin I hev hed for food, uv the experiences I hev bin compelled to resort to fur cleen shirts, uv goin so fur ez to break my sleep by sittin up till after 12 at nite that I mite borrer em off my nabor's line, uv all the slings and arrers uv outrageous forchoon that I hev endoored, I don't want to know wat is to happen to me. I hel ruther live in the fairy realms uv hope, and take things ez they come. I kin endoor horrers singly, but I do not keer to encounter em when they are massed in armies.

But, nevertheless, I had curiosity to know wat wuz to happen, espeshly in a politikle way, and so I indoost that old Saint, Deekin Program, to submit himself to the Perfessor and take an excursion into the fucher.

The Perfesser made a lot uv passes over the Deekin's venerable hed and declared him sufficiently mesmerized, and asked the Deekin to say what he saw, wich the Deekin did thus:

"I see," murmured the Deekin, his eyes fixed on vacancy, "that pure and gilelis citizen, Cleveland in the White House with that other pure and irreproachable man Beecher, smilin beinently onto him. I see in Cleveland's cabinit, quite another stil uv men than them wich hev bin sittin in Presidenshl councils for 24 years. Ther is Jeffeson Davis Secretary uv State, and the other members are all Confederit soljers wich distinguished theirselves in the grate struggle for the Southern system.

"I see in the Custom House and Postoffis at Noo Orleens and Mebeel, and Atlanty, and all the other pints in the South, from the biggest to the smallest, the Radikel Republikins cleened out and ther places filled with Confedrit soldiers. The government employees are not whislin ez they go gaily to ther work. 'Hale Columby' or 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' but the sole-inspiring stranes uv 'The Bonnie Bloo Flag,' and 'Dixie' greet my ravished ear.

"I see an eleckshun scene. The Fedrel laws for the preservashen uv the integrity uv the ballot box hev bin repeeled, and the gentlemen uv the South hev now the power in ther own hands. They sit at the poles and they determine who shel vote and who shel not. There is not a nigger in site, for ther day is over.

"I see the laws for the perteckshun uv niggers is all repeeled, and the labor uv the South is got back to suthin like wat it shood be. The nigger isn't a slave no more, but he cumsez clost to it ez is possible. He isn't permittid to testify in the courts agin a white man; he hez no vote, and he is, praktilly, wunst more a servant unto his brethren, hallelloogy.

"I see a still more gladder site wich warms the cockles uv my old hart. I see the debt made by the Confedracy put onto a egality with the debt incurd by the Fedrel Government, and bonds ishood kiverin all alike. I see Confedrit soljers punshund jist the same ez Fedrel soljers, the Confedrit ijee that it wuz only a contest betwixt the seckshuns ez it were, being adoptid, and one side is jist ez much entitled to considershun ez the other.

"I see the South made rich in consekence. The penshuns uv Confedrit soljers hez bin compootid with intrest from the close uv the war, and they hev bin paid in bonds which bare intrest at four per cent. I myself hev proved my servis in the Confedrit army, and hev in my pokkit now all my back pay.

"I see all the property destroyed in the South paid for in the same way. I hev myself bin paid for 113 mules capchered by John Morgan when he raided this part uv Kentucky, and I see myself livin in comfort on the intrest.

"I see you, Parson, in the Postoffis at the Corners, and me in the Collector's offis. I see Lubbock, the nigger, wich hez held the place sence Grant's fust term, hangin to a tree in front uv Bascom's, and Pollock and Bigler gittin out uv town, pursood by the infooriated populis wich is thirstin fur ther blood. I see Bascom smilin from ear to ear, ez we actilly pay fur drinks instid uv remarkin to him, "jist mark it down."

"I see the Fedrel offises all over the broad land filled with Dimocrats, a sweepin change hevin bin made in the interest uv reform, from the highest to the lowest, and the gin-mills rejoice with exceedin grate joy.

"I see the wheels uv time rolled backward, and matters reversed—that everything done by the Republican party for the last 24 yeers, is done away with, from the emansipashen uv the niggers to the ishooin uv nashnel money.

"I see the gosts uv Stonewall Jaxon and Hood and Forrest, and them heroes, rise from their graves, and jine the korus uv laser ez they see wat they fought and died for on the field, realized by meens of perlitikel ackshen.

"I see a Congris wich will pass all sorts uv appropriashens for the South, and a President who will not veto em. I see Seceshn Crik slack-watered, and a custom house in the Cross Roads, the contract price uv wich will be a milyun, but wich will cost five milyuns afore it is completed. I see me and you, Parson, and M'Pelter hevin contrax on the same, and ridin in our kerridges and warin dimund pins, ez big as hickry nuts.

"I see the whole kentry under the controle uv the South, we a taxin the Government for our behoof, wich, ez we don't pay the taxes, will be glory enuff for one four yeers.

"I see the Dimocrisy uv the North bendin' at our feet ez uv yoar, and we dictatin polisy to em ez we did afore the war.

"I see a Solid South, one in feelin', one in sentiment, one in ackshen, and one in assaultin' the Nashnel Treasury.

"I see Bascum smilin' and bendin' onto us, and solissitin our custim, for lo! we shall hev money to pay cash instid uv asking for credit and then payin' intrest onto wat we hev had, till it assoons the shape uv a mortgage."

Ther wuz on the old saint's face ez he uttered these profetik words a seraphic smile, a look uv entire satisfackshen, wich wuz hevenly. The color in his nose deepened, his rheumy eyes glowed with an onearthly fire, and, in fact, the old man wuz completely transfiggered. It wuz suthin to feel ez good ez he did, ef it wuz only a dreem, and that dreem lastin a minit. He awoke from the trance.

Did he actilly see wat his words indikated? Uv course he did. Wat else are we uv the South workin for? Wat else do we strive and struggle for Nashnel success for?

May the good Lord send us the victry we desire, that the good Deakin's words may be profetik.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Hopeful.)

Current Events.

Arrest of Italian immigrant at New York discloses alleged gross violation of the naturalization laws in Montana.

Prominent Californians are indicted by the grand jruy at Washington that has been investigating the alleged land frauds in western states.

Representative Mahlon Head introduces a bill in the Iowa house of representatives expressing sympathy for Russia in the present war.

Japan agrees to Secretary Hay's note regarding the neutralization of China, excepting Manchuria, and reserving the right to counterbalance any action taken by Russia.

As the grand jury draws near the close of its work, responsibility for the Iroquois horror is believed to have narrowed down between Building Commissioner Williams and Will J. Davis.

Iowa Republican convention is called to meet in Des Moines on May 18. Governor Cummins refuses to accept Blythe's offer to allow him to be elected a delegate-at-large without a contest.

Grover Cleveland declares that there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming national election. He urges a united party and believes the Republicans have embittered the people.

San Domingo will be annexed to the United States, according to declarations made in Washington. It is asserted that action has been delayed only because the Panama treaty is to be voted on next Tuesday.

Secretary Shaw is expected to find it necessary to make a second call on national banks for 10 per cent. of government deposits to reimburse the treasury for depletion in the cash reserve caused by the Panama and exposition payments.

Washington officials fear that the United States will clash with Russia because of sympathy for the Japanese here. It is believed the consuls to Mukden, Antung and Dalny will be refused recognition when they arrive at their posts.

Diplomats in Washington learn that Turkey is about to invade Bulgaria, thereby starting a war in Europe, which may spread to other powers. The sultan has addressed a note to the powers declaring Bulgaria's attitude hostile and a war move is held to be near.

J. Ogden Armour makes a gift of land worth $250,000 to the Institute of Technology founded by his father.

Russia issues a proclamation saying she was unprepared for hostilities and denominates Japan's attack at Port Arthur an act of treachery.

Henry Clews send to Marquis Ito an account of why the Russian fleet appeared in New York harbor during the civil war at a critical time.

House passes the fortifications appropriation bill. An amendment precluding the use of any part of the money in the Philippines is lost.

Senate adopts without objection a resolution by Mr. Morgan calling on the President for information as to the status of the Panama government.

French anglophiles inspire the publication of the sharp rebuff given Russia by France when it offered to join in war against England over the Fashoda affair.

Representative Wade of Iowa, introduces in the House a bill for reciprocity with Canada, more sweeping in its provisions than any measure yet brought up.

Standard Oil bark Juteopolis ends a ten months' voyage full of adventure by being caught in an ice floe in New York harbor and stranded on Staten Island.

Iowa "stand-patters" plan a vigorous campaign for the downfall of Governor Cummins, and will attack his reciprocity views vigorously through orators and the press.

Mrs. Katie Duffy of Brooklyn, after a night and day search of lower New York lasting seven weeks, causes the arrest of the man accused of being the murderer of her husband.

Senators Cullom and Hopkins are confident that the fight to remove the Indian warehouse from Chicago to St. Louis practically has been lost, and that the warehouse will remain in Chicago.

American Newspaper Publishers' association adopts a resolution requesting the President and attorney general to bring suit against the paper combine and votes to raise $100,000 to further an agitation to remove the duty on wood pulp.

Speaker Cannon thinks Congress will be ready to adjourn before May 1.

Russia abolishes the censorship on all telegrams going abroad, thus reversing practice of centuries.

Minister Allen sends the transport Zafiro to rescue the American women and children from the Ping Yang district.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt observed Washington's birthday by planting two memorial trees in the White House grounds.

Pathetic scenes at St. Petersburg as mothers and other relatives bid their sons farewell on their departure for the Far East.

Beware of our imitators!

We are the only distillers in this country selling direct to consumers. Like every success, we have imitators who "claim" to be distillers. *They are not distillers and have no connection with a distillery.* For proof, you need not take our word. Just see government reports. *They are simply dealers,* and can "doctor" their whiskey as much as they like and call it any age, for unfortunately the government does not control dealers as it does distillers. Now, these dealers are in business for profit, so when they offer eight to twelve-year-old whiskey for the same or less money than we, as *distillers,* can sell seven-year-old, the inference is plain. **Their whiskey is not the age they claim and is adulterated and watered.** The cheaper they sell, the more water and adulteration you get. *Beware of imitators.* If you want honest whiskey, direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving the dealers' enormous profits, then accept our offer, which is backed by a company with a capital of $500,000.00 paid in full, and the proud reputation of thirty-six years of continuous success. We have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

EXPRESS CHARGES PAID BY US

OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20,** and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense if you are not satisfied. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts for $4.00 by Express Prepaid, or 20 Quarts for $16.00 by Freight Prepaid.**

SPECIAL NOTICE—A HAYNER QUART is a full quart, an honest quart, four to the gallon. The so-called "quarts" of other high-grade whiskies require five to the gallon. We give full measure, 20 per cent more than others, reducing our price just that much. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, get a friend to join you.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

ESTABLISHED 1866 **THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY** DISTILLERY TROY, O.

67 DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c — or — 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Violets
Yard of Pansies
Yard of Carnations
Yard of Roses
Yard of Chrysanthemums
Yard of Sweet Peas
Yard of Chickens
Yard of Bride's Roses
Yard of Violets

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us. THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offere in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 6.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7 jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Misses' Tucked Waist, No. 9229, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9105.

Embroidered poplin makes a stylish and appropriate fabric for early spring dresses. It is shown here in a nickel gray with large green polka dots embroidered at regular intervals. A touch of green velvet ribbon and gray lace provides an attractive finish.

The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. In the back tucks extend from shoulder to belt in V-shaped outline, giving a becoming long-waisted effect to the figure.

Two tucks in front are stitched from shoulder to belt, and the closing is made invisibly under the one on the left side. The other tucks in front are stitched down to form a pointed yoke, the fulness from the tucks blousing well over a narrow green velvet belt.

A transparent lace collar completes the neck. It has a decided point in front and is edged with narrow velvet ribbon. Clusters of three tucks in the one-piece sleeves are stitched down a short distance. The fulness below forms large puffs that are gathered and arranged on fancy cuffs which match the collar in shaping. The sleeves droop well at the back.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back, where the fulness is arranged in an underlying plait at each side. These plaits may be stitched or flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance.

Two tucks at the front edge of the side and back gores are stitched down more than half way. Below the stitching they

9229—Misses' Tucked Waist.
9105—Misses' Skirt.
12, 14 and 16 years.
12, 14 and 16 years.

fall in plaited folds and flare smartly when the wearer walks, providing additional sweep at the hem. The skirt is closely adjusted from belt to knee, and should be worn over a petticoat trimmed with two or three very full flounces.

Costumes in this mode are developed in soft plaid or striped woolen fabrics, foulard, Henrietta, cashmere or albatross, and trimmed with velvet, silk, or Bulgarian embroidery.

To make the waist for a miss of fourteen years will require two and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide, with three-eighths yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9229, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of fourteen years will require three yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9105, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Plaited Blouse, No. 9227, and Seven-Gored Plaited Skirt, No. 9213.

Pale gray and black cloth suiting is used for this smart costume with black velvet for trimming.

In the blouse, two deep plaits in the back extend from shoulder to belt, giving a decidedly broad appearance to the figure. In front there are three plaits, those on the shoulder corresponding with the back plaits.

The garment closes invisibly under the plait on the left side. Large black velvet buttons in clusters of three are used for trimming. The velvet is of unique shape. The point at the back is above the belt, and the one in front below, giving the effect of a dip. The coat blouses slightly all around.

A plain collar is finished with a shallow protector of velvet. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the upper arm well, and are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on velvet wristbands. These fasten with a hook on the pointed end and loop on the cuff. In this way the wristband may be made tighter than if it were in one piece and could not open for the hand to pass through.

The skirt is shaped with seven gores, fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and present the same effect as a habit back.

A plait is arranged at the front or straight edge of the side and back gores. These plaits are narrow at the belt, but increase in width toward the hem. They are stitched down part way and flare stylishly below the point where the stitching ceases. The skirt is closely adjusted from belt to knee.

As illustrated, the skirt is made "round length," just escaping the ground. This is a very fashionable style for street costumes. If desired, it can be cut with a dip at the back, the pattern providing for the proper shaping.

Costumes in this mode are developed in serge, cheviot, covert, camel's hair, light weight ladies' cloth or any of the new fancy tweeds that are being shown for spring wear. Velvet, heavy taffeta or self-fabric machine stitched, are suitable trimmings.

To make the blouse in the medium size will require 2¾ yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-eighths yard of velvet for trimming. The pattern, No. 9227, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium will require 5¼ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9213, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Child's Dress, With Yoke, No. 9218

Very "summery" in appearance are the little frocks of sheer white fabrics worn by tiny tots in the coldest weather. The materials for these dresses seldom vary with the season, but warm flannels beneath them keep the wearers very comfortable.

The illustration shows an attractive little design developed in sheer white batiste with Valenciennes lace for trimming. The very full skirt portion is gathered at the upper edge and attached to

9218—Child's Dress with Yoke.
6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.

the deep yoke. Two bands of lace trim the skirt above the hem.

Tucks in the yoke are stitched flatly. The closing is made at the back with small pearl buttons. A shallow lace collar completes the neck. Fancy shoulder trimmings are fastened to the yoke and extend over the sleeves, giving a stylish breadth to the figure.

One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow. They are quite wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on lace wristbands, drooping at the back. Dresses in this style are made of soft silks, woolen fabrics, organdy, lawn, silk muslin or dimity, and usually trimmed with lace or ribbons.

To make the dress for a child of two years will require 2¼ yards of material 36 inches wide, and six yards of insertion. The pattern, No. 9218, is cut in sizes for children of six months, one, two and four years.

Fancy Waist, With Yoke, No. 9220, and Skirt, No. 9222.

Venetian in a rich shade of violet is here effectively combined with lace dyed a delicate lavender and velvet of a deep purple hue. Several tones in this lovely color blend beautifully and and produce a charming ensemble.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the back and is faced with lace to a yoke depth. The yoke is of unique shaping, with a point at the center back and front.

Full fronts and backs are gathered and applied on the lining to outline the yoke. The back blouses slightly, and the front has a decided dip over the narrow velvet belt. A transparent lace collar completes the neck.

Puff sleeves are gathered at the upper edge and attached to pointed lace caps that match the yoke in shaping. The puffs are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on lace wristbands, drooping well at the back. Narrow velvet ribbon on the yoke, caps, collar and wristbands provides a smart finish.

The skirt is made with five gores fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and give the effect of a habit back. The skirt is closely adjusted from belt to knee, the gores flaring below that point.

A double box plait is applied on each

9220—Ladies' Fancy Waist with Yoke.
9222—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

gore. These plaits are narrow at the belt and increase in width toward the hem. The outer edges of the plaits are stitched all the way down, while the inner ones are only fastened part way, the plaits flaring stylishly when the wearer walks. If preferred, the skirt may be made without the box-plaits, only the five-gored foundation being used. Several rows of machine stitching are used as foot trimming.

Costumes in this mode may be developed in poplin, Lansdowne, wool veiling, soft taffeta or foulard, and trimmed with silk, chiffon embroidery, tucked mousseline or lace motifs.

To make the waist in the medium size will require 2¼ yards of material 44 inches wide, with one yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9220, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 5¼ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9222, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO

BRYAN'S PROTEGE.

Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 17.—Yamashita Yashithiro, the young Japanese who six years ago caused a sensation by appearing at the home of W. J. Bryan and announcing that he had come to Lincoln from the Orient to be adopted by Mr. Bryan and learn the art of statesmanship and the craft of politics, has about finished his career in Lincoln. Yomashita completed his course at the University of Nebraska with the midwinter commencement, and later will be given his master's degree of bachelor of arts.

In the four years of his residence he has been the protege of Mr. Bryan making his home with the Bryan family and attending the university regularly. He has made a specialty of political economy, sociology and American history, with the intention of taking part in politics of his country when he returns.

In a letter addressed to the faculty and students of the university he says: "I shall devote my life, regardless of material interests, in assisting mankind and in helping to make its condition better. I shall go forth doing unto others as you have done unto me."

Secretary Hay receives Russia's formal recognition of the neutrality of China outside of Manchuria, and now regards his plan as indorsed by practically the whole civilized world.

TURKEY'S NOTE

In Connection With the Uprising in the Balkans.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In connection with the threatened uprising in the Balkans, diplomats here have received the full text of a note recently sent by Turkey to the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin. The note charges Bulgaria with fomenting all the trouble in Macedonia, saying:

"The principality of Bulgaria does not change its attitude of active though concealed hostility in spite of the efforts of the porte in carrying through the stipulated reforms. Trustworthy investigations reveal the following facts:

"1.—In order to be able to arm all the villagers, guns as well as ammunition are constantly transported to eight Bulgarian frontier places.

"2.—The depots of three frontier divisions are provisioned and armed as for an immediate war.

"3.—The powder factories and artillery workshops in Sofia work double time and will double forces.

"4.—All the military roads leading into Turkey along the entire Bulgarian frontier are improved and windened and made passable, especially for artillery. The frontier telegraph system is being established, especially along the principal roads.

"5.—In all the districts preparations on a large scale are made for amassing supplies, a vast commissariat, and the furnishing of thousands of wagons by the people at the first appeal.

"6 and 7.—The commissariat for all the infantry regiments is being established in all the garrisons, and the artillery provisioned and manned as on a war footing.

"8.—Special regulations for requisitions for sustenance of the army have been issued.

"9.—An extraordinary credit was appropriated for the eventuality of the war.

"10.—All the mills and bakeries were investigated in order to ascertain their highest capacity and their proprietors were instructed to be ready for great army orders; besides, a military bakery was established.

"11.—Numerous fortifications were erected at all strategic points and along the military roads.

"12.—All the bridges, especially on the Maritza river, were rebuilt, repaired and armed.

"13.—The arms of artillery and cavalry and the bayonets of infantry were sharpened as for immediate action."

Bulgaria is charged with countenancing public sale of dynamite to the Macedonians, the reform scheme of the powers in Macedonia is declared to be absolutely worthless and Turkey is said to be convinced that peace and order can not be restored by paper reforms conducted by persons ignorant of the complicated racial conditions of these regions.

RUISIA'S REPLY.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The State department has had an intimation that the Russian reply to Secretary Hay's note relative to the neutralization of China will be forthcoming within a day or two. Russia at first looked upon this proposition as an act adverse to their interests, but it now is stated that she is entirely willing to accept it. A condition, however, will be attached safeguarding the important interests that Russia has acquired in Manchuria in connection with the Siberian railroad and its branches and the considerable ports and inland towns that have been developed at Russian expense in connection with the railroad project. It is understood that the validity of these interests will be admitted by the co-operating powers. As for Japan, while her acceptance of Secretary Hay's proposition also was coupled with a condition, it is admitted that this was nothing more than a requirement that Russia be bound equally with Japan in the observation of neutrality and restriction of the war area.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but 25 cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

DICK FOR SENATOR.

Will Succeed to Mr. Hanna's Vacant Seat.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—Congressman Charles Dick will succeed the late Marcus A. Hanna as United States senator from Ohio.

A conference of Republican leaders was held here today attended by Gov. Herrick, and others, to discuss the situation in connection with the election of a United States senator from Ohio, to succeed the late Marcus A. Hanna.

At the conclusion of the conference, Gov. Herrick, who had been strongly urged to become a senatorial candidate, and who was generally admitted to hold the key to the entire situation, issued the following formal statement:

"I did not want, for obvious reasons, to make any statement of my position in the matter of the senatorship, until Mr. Hanna had been laid away. I have felt, too, that the proper time could not arrive before today.

"Last November the people of Ohio elected me as governor by an unprecedented majority. That election placed in my hands a trust for execution. My duty is plain and clear. I will execute that trust and remain in the governor's chair."

It is now generally admitted among those who stand high in the councils of the party that the action of Gov. Herrick leaves the way clear for Congressman Dick to become the candidate of the party for the vacant seat in the United States senate. There is strong evidence that the support of both Gov. Herrick and Geo. B. Cox will be thrown to Dick. In addition to this it is pointed out that while Secretary Taft and Congressman Burton, of this city, are the only remaining possibilities now in the field, aside from General Dick, will command strong support in certain quarters, Dick will have practically the entire Republican organization in his favor. Dick's friends point out that he will have the support of such important counties as Hamilton, Franklin, Montgomery, Summit and a number of others of lesser importance. General Dick is expected to formally announce his candidacy at Akron this evening.

CONSUL AT DALNY

Will Not Be Allowed to Act by the Russian Government.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary Hay has been informed that Edwin V. Morgan will not be granted an exequatur by the Russian government authorizing him to act as United States consul at Dalny. Mr. Morgan is now on his way from Washington to his post. He will sail from San Francisco and touch at Yokohama, at which point the State department will be able to advise him a month hence what course to pursue. This decision on the part of the Russian government was not altogther unexpected, but it is nevertheless the subject of grave consideration by the State department officials. Secretary Hay regarded the matter as of sufficient importance to warrant a personal visit to the White House this morning where he represented the facts to the President. It can be stated that up to this moment a decision has not been reached as to the answer to be made to the Russian government. It is said that the reasons assigned for the declination to receive Mr. Morgan are entirely impersonal. In fact, Mr. Morgan, having been for several years one of the American secretaries of embassy at St. Petersburg is really very popular with the Russian officials who would be glad to receive him as a consul if political considerations did not forbid. But it is explained that the reason for Russia's action is purely military; the army officers desiring that there shall be no foreign officials on the Liao-Tung peninsula during the progress of hostilities.

They fear that they may not be able to afford such officials a proper measure of protection in times of violence. It also is suggested that as the United States consul would be charged with the responsibility for the protection of the Japanese, there would be many chances for severe friction which it is desirable to avoid. But many things may happen, it is pointed out, before Mr. Morgan arrives even at Japan, which will determine the course of the state department, and it is suggested that there is a possibility that the Russians may not be masters of the Liao-Tung peninsula when the consul arrives. It is said here that, after all, the Russian course is consistent in that that government has steadfastly refused to receive any consuls at Dalny and the only official the United States ever had was a commercial agent. The announcement is made that the decision in Mr. Morgan's case does not apply to the newly-appointed United States consuls at Mukden and Antung, Messrs. Cheshire and Davidson respectively.

STARTLING THE NATIVES

Russian Scouts Cause Excitement in Pyng Yang.

Seoul, Feb. 23.—A telegram received here from a foreigner at Pyng Yany says that the report that Russian scouts are at Angu is authentic. The telegram also says that the natives in Pyng Yang are panic-stricken, but foreigners are not threatened.

LAND FRAUDS.

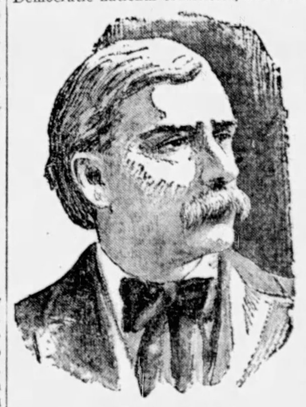
Four Persons Indicted for Conspiracy to Defraud Uncle Sam.

Washington, Feb. 18.—As a result of the investigation of alleged wholesale land frauds in many western states, the grand jury of the District of Columbia has reported a joint indictment for conspiracy against John A. Benson, a wealthy real estate operator of San Francisco; Frederick A. Hyde, of San Francisco, closely identified with Benson in land affairs; Henry C. Dimond, of California, an attorney representing Benson and Hyde, and Joost H. Schneider, of Tucson, Ariz., and agent of Benson and Hyde. Bench warrants immediately were issued and Schneider was arrested in this city late yesterday by Secret Service Agent William A. Burns, who has been quietly investigating alleged public land frauds in a number of western states. Schneider was taken before Justice Barnard late in the afternoon and the latter fixed his bail at $20,000. Attorneys Cole and Donaldson, representing the defendants, asked that bail be fixed at $5,000, while the government insisted on a $25,000 bond. Schneider has been a witness before the grand jury in the cases against the other defendants. Benson already had been indicted here on a charge of bribery and is now believed to be in New York, while Hyde is thought to be in San Francisco. The indictment is a voluminous document and sets forth a number of transactions by which land is alleged to have been fraudulently acquired from the government in California, Oregan, Washington, Nevada and elsewhere. Most of these transactions are alleged to have occurred under the lieu land law. It is charged that all of the indicted parties on December 30, 1901, in this city, conspired with other parties, to the grand jury unknown, to defraud the United States out of possession of and title to numerous large tracts of public lands of the United States open and to be opened to selection in lieu of lands included or to be included within forest reserves in various states, the conspiracy being carried out by means of false and fraudulent practices."

The scheme outlined in the indictment and alleged to have been practiced in these transactions was to obtain school or other lands by applications, assignments and purchases in the names of fictitious persons or of persons not really desirina, or qualified, to purchase them, Hyde and Benson paying them small sums, for the lands. The indictment charges that there were false representations in all these transactions and that the applications supported by the indicted parties were forged, false and fraudulent. In pursuance of this alleged conspiracy thus carried through by dummy applicants, certain surveyed tracts in the Olympia, Wash., land district, containing 3,400 acres, selected in the name of C. W. Clarke, Frederick A. Hyde, and John A. Benson, were obtained and other lands specifically cited were secured, including large tracts in the Visalia and Vancouver land districts, in Washington, in the Woodward land district in Oklahoma, the Cascade range forest reserve country in Oregon, the San Francisco land district and the Carson City, Nev., land district. The arrest of the other parties indicted is expected very soon. The action taken disposes of all the land fraud cases thus far presented to the local grand jury but others may be submitted at any time and proceedings are expected in other jurisdictions.

TO SUCCEED JONES.

Pittsburg, Feb. 17.—Colonel James M. Guffey, at present a member of the Democratic national committee, has been



JAMES M. GUFFEY.

slated to succeed Chairman Jones, of Arkansas, the man who managed Bryan's two presidential campaigns.

Rights of Tramps.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 20.—The Iowa supreme court today decided that a tramp has rights which a trainman must respect, affirming a decision from Pottawattamie county, in which Joseph Johnson secured judgment for injuries sustained by reason of forcible ejectment from a moving train. The lower court held that a tramp had no rights, and that the trainman was justified in throwing him from the train, no matter what the results might be. A new trial was granted, and a favorable decision rendered.

A Bolo Rush.

Manila, Feb. 19.—Lieut. Macrae and six privates of the constabulary have been killed by a bolo rush of 500 fanatics while patrolling the east coast of the island of Samar. Private Saloman, of the Fourteenth cavalry, stationed at Jelo, has also been killed by bolomen.

Bombarded Insurgents.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18.—A private message has been received from Sarto Domingo city, dated February 17, saying that an American warship bombarded the insurgents at Pajarito, near Santo Domingo, and then landed marines. These men, however, subsequently re-embarked.

TIMELY CALLING

How the Pastor Saved a Life.

A man near Fort Gay, W. Va., made an entire failure in getting strength from the kind of food he ate and not knowing that the trouble was with the food kept on losing health until the doctors gave him up to die.

It was supposed to be consumption because he was wasting away steadily and slowly dying. His minister called from time to time and one day brought along a package of Grape-Nuts thinking from what he knew of the famous food that perhaps it might help him. The sick man took to it at once and from that day began to get well. In writing he says:

"I walked to town today 3 miles. Have gained over 40 pounds in about 2 months and my neighbor don't know what to say. I frequently am told it was as if I am raised from the dead. Everybody here knows of my case, you can tell people to write to the Postmaster or Rev. L. D. Bryan. I will make a sworn statement that Grape-Nuts saved my life." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

This is another illustration that where all other food fails one can be brought back to health and strength on Grape-Nuts. "There's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

DELEGATES-ELECT

To the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Ten delegates to the Republican national convention have been elected since the last table of delegates-elect was published. The congress districts holding conventions were the third Alabama, the third Texas, the twelfth Pennsylvania and the third and fifth Georgia. The third Alabama convention, held at Eufaula, on Feb. 6, selected as delegates, W. W. Milliken, of Dothan, and Professor Murphy, of Eufaula, and instructed them to support Theodore Roosevelt for the presidential nomination. In the third Texas district, whose convention was held at Terrill on Feb. 10, William McDonald, of Terrill, and R. A. Mitchell, of Tyler, were chosen as delegates. They were instructed for Roosevelt. The twelfth Pennsylvania district convention was held at Poitsville on Feb. 8 and selected as delegates Representative George R. Patterson, of Ashland, and Heister J. Albright, of Orwigsburg. They were instructed for Roosevelt. The fifth Georgia district convention, held at Atlanta on Feb. 11, elected as delegates E. F. Blodgett and H. A. Rucker, both of Atlanta, and instructed them for Roosevelt. In the third Georgia district F. P. Mitchell, of Sumter county, and S. S. Humbert, of Macon county, were chosen as delegates without instructions. Up to date 38 delegates have been elected, and 34 have been instructed for Roosevelt. The list is as follows:

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

Alaska	6
Alabama	2
Florida	10
Georgia	2
Illinois	2
Kansas	2
Missouri	4
Pennsylvania	6
Texas	2
Total	34

UNINSTRUCTED.

Georgia	4

The fifth Ohio convention is to be held at Defiance on Feb. 19. Other district conventions called for this month are the first South Carolina, at Summerville, on Feb. 22; the seventh Virginia, at Luray, on Feb. 23; the fourth Kansas, at Concordia, on Feb. 24; the seventh Virginia, at Alexandria, on Feb. 25; the sixth Kansas, at Beloit, on Feb. 26; the ninth Indiana, at Frankford, on Feb. 26, and the first Louisiana, at New Orleans, on Feb. 29. State and territorial conventions have been called for the following dates:

Alabama—Birmingham, May 10.
Idaho—Pocatello, May 10.
Illinois—Springfield, May 12.
Indian Territory—Claremore, March 17.
Kansas—Wichita, March 9.
Louisiana—New Orleans, Feb. 17.
Minnesota—Minneapolis, March 17.
Mississippi—Jackson, March 23.
Missouri—Kansas City, March 22.
Nebraska—Lincoln, May 8.
North Carolina—Greensboro, May 18.
Pennsylvania—Harrisburg, April 6.
South Carolina—Columbia, Feb. 24.
Tennessee—Nashville, April 7.
Virginia—Norfolk, March 3.
West Virginia—Charleston, April 14.
Georgia—Atlanta, March 23.
Texas—Dallas, March 22.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

Reaches Decision in Venezuelan Cases.

The Hague, Feb. 22.—The arbitration tribunal, which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, have the right to a preference of 30 per cent of the customs duties at Guaria and Puerto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure, and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

In giving judgment the tribunal points out that it has been guided by international law and the equity of the case and that the protocols signed at Washington since February 13, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, whereof the obligatory nature cannot be doubtful, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of the mixed commissions at Caracas, nor to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers, nor to decide if the three blockading powers exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity for employing force. The tribunal decides that it is only in a position to certify that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration, proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they received satisfaction for all their claims, and, further, that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration. The tribunal declares that it found and recognized in these defects precious evidence in favor of the great principle of arbitration in all phases of international conflict. In adhering to the protocols the blockaders could not have intended to renounce their acquired rights, nor their privileged de facto position. The government of Venezuela itself had recognized in principle the well foundedness of their claims, while it had not recognized those of the non-blockading powers, and until the end of January, 1903, made not the slightest protest against the claims for preferential treatment.

Throughout the diplomatic negotiations Venezuela constantly distinguished between the allied powers and the neutrals. These latter, not having protested against the claims for preference of the blockading powers, either at the time the war stopped, nor immediately after the signature of the protocol of February 13, the government of Venezuela only agreed in respect to the allied powers to offer special guarantees for the fulfilment of its engagements.

The good faith which should direct international relations imposes the duty on the tribunal of declaring that the words "all claims" employed by the Venezuelan representative in the negotiations with the representatives of the allied powers could relate only to the latter powers. Neutrals could in some respect profit by the circumstances created by the operations of the war without acquiring new rights, the rights already acquired remaining absolutely intact.

In this decision the United States is charged merely to supervise the carrying out of the decision regarding costs.

After the delivery of the decision President Muravieff (the Russian minister of justice), in a short speech, declared that the findings had been reached after a most minute and most impartial investigation. Like all human acts, he added, the decision was susceptible to criticism, but now it was made, everyone should accept it. The arbitration, began in times of peace, had ended amidst the sinister acts of war, which was a terrible obstacle in the path of light and progress. In spite of all good will, no one was secure against an unexpected hostile attack. A nation was obliged to accept a war when the legitimate defense of honor and liberty was involved. The just Providence which ruled over battles will distinguish between right and unfounded pretensions. At the end of this war between a European and an Asiatic people, the right will shine out afresh.

The president concluded with saying that The Hague arbitration tribunal remains always the rampart of justice, truth and reason, and the sublime hope of the future.

Statehood or Independence.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 22.—The federal assembly, by a vote of 60 to 15, has demanded that Porto Rico be admitted to statehood or that the island be granted independence.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

Suffer No Longer, But Send Your Name and Address Today, as This Grand Offer May Never Appear Again. It Has Saved Thousands of Weak Men Who Thought Their Cases Were Hopeless.

Free One Week's Trial Package of This Wonderful Remedy Which Rebuilds the Structure of Youth and Gives You Back the Vitality You Have Lost. Send No Money, Simply Your Name and Address.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages. It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such, that all physicians know when they stand sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of

Sample Package Sent Free

Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free, that will be the one test of genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition, new life, new vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex, cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess of overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no reason that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write today to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free; their book which is also free and sent with the free treatment will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

LADIES My Regulator

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Our ideals, according as they are high or low, are mighty to transform the features into beauty or deformity.

Thursday.

Perfected manhood, perfected womanhood, perfect in mind, soul and body—these are the only conceptions ultimately worthy of faith and hope and aspiration.

Friday.

Growth is the law of being—growth in spirit and growth of body. When the physical reaches its full animal growth, it is ready for spiritual manifestations of higher order.

Saturday.

Spiritual equanimity gives poise of body and serenity of expression.

Sunday.

Growth in spirit is the promise of God of the infinite progression of our faculties.

Monday.

We grow like the thoughts we think. If they are the thoughts of demons, then like demons one day shall we appear. If of angels, then like angels shall we become.

Tuesday.

The grandest living is not of battle, but of peace. The surest triumphs come not so much of fighting evil as of wooing good.—From Builders of the Beautiful.

Edward Everett Hale's Secret.

Vibratory Law Applied to Thought.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

I read with great pleasure the other day about the enjoyment Rev. Edward Everett Hale has in his Washington life. As chaplain of the senate his days have enough duty centered in them to give zest to his hours of leisure, and yet not enough to diminish or deplete his physical force. Only last week, the writer said, defying wind and weather, he made the round of Cabinet calls, his strong, vigorous figure being the center of interest in the houses which he chose to honor with his presence. To see him cheerily trudging over the slippery pavements, one would never credit to him eighty years of active life devoted to his chosen profession.

The secret of this preservation of physical and mental activity lies largely in two things. First, he has never given up his interest in what is going on in the outside world, nor is he looking regretfully back to the past with the feeling that the old ways were so much better than the new ones. He is not mourning over the disappearance of the customs of the years agone, nor is he thinking that the world is awry and going to destruction because times have changed and the ideas of men and women have so widely altered since he first entered upon the theatre of action.

On the contrary, he has moved on with the years, keeping his heart young, seeing and hailing the right and fighting the wrong with the same power that characterized his prime, guided it may be, by a keener perception of the true values of things—in short, holding himself as much in touch with the life of today as he did with that of his earlier manhood. Work and responsibility are still his, tempered, perhaps, to accord with a natural diminishing of endurance, but equally important to the world and often more so because of the wisdom gained by experience.

It is the consciousness of ability to perform, to be active in well-doing, that helps to keep people young. More than half of the so-called infirmities of age come from their unresisted acceptance, because of the racial belief that they are inevitable. Mr. Hale does not count up his years and say: "It is time that I should be halt, with eyesight dimmed, hearing blunted, and powers waning." Rest assured that is never his weakening thought. He may feel the necessity of limiting physical exertion in some degree, but he does not associate with it any idea of decay.

And then he is perennially cheerful. He sees, and persists in seeing, the sunny side of life, and there is nothing more potent to prevent the ravages of the passing years than the possession of this temperament. To some it seems to have come like a gift of the gods to the cradled child, and blest indeed are they. Those who have it not, however, may make it theirs by persistent endeavor and it is well worth all effort. Be cheerful. See the other side of the shadow. If things are not "going your way," remember that it is a long lane which has no turning, and you will be sure to come to it, if you look confidently and fearlessly forward. Mr. Hale's optimism is one secret of his eighty years young.

Another to whom the passing of many years has brought fullness of experience is Susan B. Anthony, whose eighty-fourth birthday has just been celebrated. She, too, has been in Washington, just as full of interest as ever in the great cause which she has fearlessly championed for so long a period, just as cheerful, as buoyant, as hopeful as in the long ago. Her mind, her thought, has been so full of what she believes is a good to be accomplished for humanity, that she has had no time to remember what is expected of an octogenarian.

Do not let yourselves grow old by any thought that you must. Hold fast to an interest in the vital problems of the day which are seeking solution, even if you delegate their active working out to the young and eager and enthusiastic. Dwell in the sunshine-thought so far as possible, even while the rain is falling, and the coming of the autumn of life will bring no terrors. Remember Schiller's lines:

Have hope, though clouds environ round,
And Gladness hides her face in scorn;
Put off the shadow from thy brow,
No night but hath its morn.

It is said that one reason why an old violin, which has belonged to a master, has such an inestimable value for the sweetness of the tones it puts forth, is because the substance of which it is composed has acquired the habit of harmoneously vibrating under the master's skilful playing, a habit which is never lost, but instantly responds to the loving touch of those who follow him.

If this be true—and there seems little doubt of it, since science has declared that everything in nature, no matter how immovable it appears to the sight, is in a constant state of vibration—it teaches a wonderful lesson bearing upon what I have so often urged upon you as to the power of right thought.

Another scientific experiment happens to come to my mind that means much in this direction. Upon a delicate surface which responded readily to fine vibrations was placed some fine seeds, the finest that could be obtained. Then, by means of a tuning fork, which gave forth different notes in vibrating, these seeds were found to be thrown into different forms upon the corresponding surface. Through the use of mirrors and a magnifying lens, these forms were traced upon paper and were seen as beautiful geometrical designs. Each note gave rise to its own exquisite form, which changed as the note changed, so that the fine musical performer is really forming beautiful shapes in the air, or in anything which responds to the vibration he is producing.

You see how these scientific experiments prove that we are all builders in the plastic mental atmosphere around us, makers, if we choose, of a vibrating habit, which, like the violin, responds harmoniously to the touch of the higher self and is strengthened thereby.

And again, by the exercise of the better thought, that of love rather than hate, we are not only surrounding ourselves with forms of beauty, but their reflected vibrations are carried into the mental atmosphere of the people with whom we are associated. Thought being substance, and vibration a universal law, it is easy to understand why right thought has such power to bring harmony and happiness into the life.

The Cozy Corner

"NO-KE-HICK."

Noticing in The Blade under the head of Here, There and Everywhere, an item saying that popped corn, ground and served with cream, makes a delicious breakfast food, I am prompted to offer a few words in reference thereto for publication—words which may be new to some and of interest to many.

Parched corn, ground and mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened with a little sugar, is an old New England dish, called "No-Cake." The same dish was used by the Indians, and was named by them "No-Ke-Hick," from which, no doubt, the English name was derived.

Roger Williams in his Key to the Indian Language, published in 1643, says in regard to it: "No-Ke-hick"—parched meal—is really a very wholesome food; with a spoonful of this meal, and a spoonful of water from the brooke, have I made many a goode dinner and supper."—J. W. G., Nebraska.

We are certainly obliged to J. W. G. for this very interesting letter, and will always be glad to receive such "comments" on the Here and There department of The Blade from any of our friends.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

I am sorry, dear "Mother," that you are so tired; please fold your hands and rest in the easiest chair while I talk to you for a few moments.

What a grand life you have lived; how much to look back upon with thankfulness! A gentle woman, a faithful wife, a careful mother you took up the burden of life and went cheerfully out each day to earn that with which to feed, clothe, and support yourself, your unfortunate husband, and your children. Returning at night you did your work as housewife and mother, thus doing double duty in the world's work. I cannot—no one can—realize the weary hours of toil and care you have had to endure for love of your family, but we know that God has given you the strength and courage to persist in your efforts until you have succeeded in earning a little home for yourself and educating your children, thus fitting them to do their part in making the world better.

Another blessed kindness for which you have to thank God, is that you have five little lambs folded in the bosom of the Good Shepherd, safe from all harm and sorrow.

There are those who have not been thus rewarded, although they have earnestly striven for the same objects. Many of the loveliest people we know are those who have endured the keenest suffering. Many seem like the 'posts' in the works of a watch; unseen and unknown, they patiently wear their lives away that others may be helped. What would the world accomplish without these?

Now, dear, tired "mother," I hope you may take the rest of your life more easily. Your children will help you to bear whatever burdens that may remain and you can take the rest you so much need. Do not think you will be "selfish" or "lazy" if you let go of the heavy load you have borne so long and so patiently; you will not, you need this rest to restore your broken health and to give you strength and courage to do whatever else may be in store for you.

Just let go, and you can find peace, and rest, and comfort for your soul by simply trusting everything to God, and never forgetting that

"Underneath are the everlasting arms."
—Myrenda Austin.

A NEW FRIEND MADE WELCOME

I have been a reader of this excellent paper for many years, but never before have had courage to ask admittance, but now it seems as if I must tell you how much I have been helped and comforted by the letters in the Cozy Corner, as well as by the good things we always have from Miss Bouton. I leave the household page to read the last of all, with the same feelings that we look forward to a nice dessert after a hearty dinner.

Very often the story of sorrow in some of the letters, touches a sympathetic chord in my heart and I am filled with sadness. Shall I tell you why?

Years ago I read the Cozy Corner with my dear brother; together we bought, and studied Miss Bouton's Social Etiquette, with profit and pleasure to both of us and The Blade was closely connected with him in my mind. A few years ago, just as spring was awakening all things to a new life, this brother closed his blue eyes to the sunshine, and to all earthly joys to open them on the joys of the life beyond, we laid his body away to await the Resurrection morning. Since then, the Cozy Corner and the pretty book written by Miss Bouton, are so intimately connected with thoughts of him, that he almost seems to be with me when I read them.

We all have something for which to thank our Cozy Corner; let us all help to make it a pleasant one, and let us also have a cozy corner in our hearts where all who need a kind, affectionate word will be sure to find it. We cannot expect to have the wide reputation for doing good that our editor has won, but we can each do what we can in our respective stations in life, and as we help others we can remember that it was said "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."—"Willing Worker," N. Y.

A SURE REMEDY.

If Mrs. R. S., will use this formula, she will have no more trouble, and after using it will never be without it as it will remove all kinds of dirt and grease from clothing and carpets: Clean the goods thoroughly from all loose dirt and apply with a woolen cloth, rubbing the preparation in well, then brush the goods. Always shake the mixture before using.

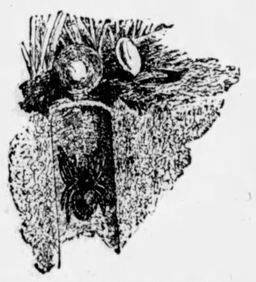
One quart de-odorized benzine,
One drachm sulphuric ether,
One drachm chloroform,
Two drachms oil of wintergreen,
Two drachms alcohol.

This must not be used in a room with artificial light or an open fire.—Mrs. S. P. Thompson.

Trapdoor Spiders

Visitors to Arizona, New Mexico, or California, walking quietly beneath some tree or elsewhere are sometimes astonished and startled to see small circular doors, like those that cover manholes in the city streets, suddenly lift up in the soil about them, and what might be taken for the hairy heads of strange little pigmies, peep out.

The slightest movement on the part of the amazed spectator is a signal for the immediate disappearance of doors and dwarfs, of which, even on the most careful examination, not the slightest trace remains.



Burrow of the Trapdoor Spider.

The mysterious openers and closers of these doors in the ground are not dwarfs or anything that is human, but they are trap-door spiders, called by the natives of the country where they are found, mule killers. Their scientific name is otenizа. The holes they live in are sometimes twelve inches deep and an inch in diameter, the mouth is a little wider, and is covered by a thick lid that fits snugly in it, because it is neatly beveled off inward, so as to tightly and accurately fit the socket or frame into which it falls. The lid or trapdoor, is made of earth fastened together with threads of cobweb, covered on the underside with silk that also lines the hole or tube it covers, and is the material of which the thick hinge on one side is made. When the cover is shut it is impossible to distinguish it from the ground above it. Even if the exact spot it occupies is located, when it happens to be lifted by the spider inside, it is still impossible, without tearing, to raise it again after it is closed, for the inmate of the tunnel holds it shut with jaws and with her first two pairs of feet, while the other two pairs are firmly braced against the walls of the tube.

A SAUCE-Y SESSION WITH THE COOK

"Hot biscuits and butter, cold meat, five kinds of cake and no end of varieties of "sauce," with pickles and cold meat additional," used to be the proper thing to serve for tea, in the days of our grandmothers—or, for some who may read this—our great-grandmothers.

Whatever else was omitted, the "sauce" was a necessity, and the sauce of those days was not a thin, weak kind of a canned fruit, but a "pound for pound" preparation, rich enough to give one dyspepsia—but good, very good, nevertheless.

The love for sauce still remains with us, though the quantity used and the kinds, are somewhat changed. And of all sauces, there is none that can excel in goodness and staying qualities, the old standby—apple sauce.

There is a great variety, even in apple sauce; some we occasionally see, is lumpy and flat to the taste. This is the kind the woman who is in a hurry always makes. She does not take time to cook or season it sufficiently, nor stop to smooth out the rough places, and so places before her family something that has no resemblance—except in the name—to the smooth, well cooked, well seasoned and delicious sauce that can be made from this fruit.

However, good stewed apple sauce may be, when properly made, it cannot compare with that which is baked; for this—

Baked Apple Sauce,

Pare, core and cut in quarters, tart apples, and place them in an earthen dish. To two quarts of apples so prepared, allow one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water; if liked, a dash of cinnamon or cloves may be added, though it will take away from the natural taste of the apple. Cover closely and bake in a very slow oven for an hour and a half, or until the apples become of a deep red color. The long, slow cooking prevents them from becoming "mushy" so they can be served in whole pieces, and the syrup is delicious. Let the apples cool in the pan, then remove carefully to the serving dish and pour the syrup over them.

These may be served as a sauce when cold, or with cream and hot biscuit or cake, as dessert.

A pretty dish for dessert is—

Banded Apples.

In paring the apples, leave a band half an inch wide around the center. Core, and fill the cavities so made with a little sugar and spice; place the apples in a deep dish, with a little water, and bake them slowly until tender. Serve hot, with cream, or the syrup that will cook from them.

Apple Foam.

Pare, core and stew very soft, in a little water, a dozen medium sized, tart apples. When done, strain through a sieve or a potato ricer, sweeten to taste and stir in a piece of butter as large as a walnut; stir this until the butter is entirely melted and mixed with the apple and let it cool, beat the egg into the sauce with a fork, until it is foamy. Pile in an irregular mass in a glass dish and serve cold with a boiled custard poured over each individual dish as it is passed.

With hot biscuit or a plain cake, this makes a most delicious dessert or supper dish.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Among the common things that are so useful in a house, none are more so than salt. It is excellent for cleaning the teeth, hardening the gums and sweetening the breath; eaten with nuts, it prevents danger of indigestion, and snuffed up the nose will relieve a cold in the head, and, in some cases cure catarrh. For this a weak brine should be used several times a day.

For tired and weak eyes, a solution as strong and hot as can be borne, used as a wash is excellent. To cure a sick headache, place a pinch of salt on the back of the tongue and let it dissolve; in about ten minutes take a drink of water, lie perfectly still for ten or fifteen minutes and the headache will either be gone, or greatly relieved.

Salt sprinkled on wine stains while they are fresh, will remove them from table linen; sprinkled thickly on an ink spot on a carpet it will absorb the ink and by using a fresh supply of salt two or three times, the stain will be entirely removed.

Mattings and willow furniture is best kept clean by wiping it with a cloth dipped in a solution of salt and water, and salt will remove stains on china.

A solution of oxalic, citric, or tartaric acid, if touched to writing on the margin of a book, or other paper, will remove it without injuring the texture of the paper. These acids are used in removing notes written on the margins of books.

For cleaning oilcloths—either floorcloths or table-cloth—a few drops of kerosene in the water is a great help in removing the dirt and keeping the cloth bright.

Ink stains on mahogany or rosewood furniture can be removed by touching the stain with a feather dipped in a solution of nitre—six drops of nitre to a large spoonful of water. Great care must be taken to wipe the stained place immediately with a cloth wet in clear water, otherwise the nitre will leave a white spot. Milk will remove fresh ink stains from clothing, but as the milk will grease the cloth, it can be used only on washable fabrics.

When cleaning out bureau drawers, sponge them with a solution of water in which a few drops of carbolic acid has been dissolved, or if the odor of this is unpleasant, use a small quantity of thymolin in warm water. In drawers where light colored waists are kept, lay in the bottom of the drawer a piece of white cheese cloth, as long as the drawer is, and more than twice as wide; fold one-half of this over the contents of the drawer to keep away the dust.

Never leave a wet umbrella standing on the point. The water trickling down, lodges in the top and rusts the steels and rots the cloth. Do not leave it standing open to dry, as that will stretch the cover making it baggy, and preventing it from rolling smoothly when you wish to close it. Shake out as much water as possible and stand the umbrella on the handle to dry.

The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind,
Freedom from passion and from care
If they the Amethyst will wear.

In Norway a girl must have a certificate that she can cook before she can be married. That is all right, as far as it goes, if only the law required the young man to show a certificate of his ability to provide the wherewithal for his wife to cook, which it does not.

More than 40 per cent of the income of the average workingman's family is spent for food, a fact that has been demonstrated by special inquiry of the United States labor bureau. That this is so, demonstrates the importance of teaching those who may become the wives and mothers of these families, how to buy and how to cook the food in the most economical and nutritious manner. A strong argument for cooking schools.

LITTLE STORIES

An Essay on the Horse.

The following remarkable essay on the horse is said to be from the pen of an Indian student: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs, two are on the front side two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending these in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when he is in an aggravating mood. There is no animal like the horse. No sooner they see their guardian and master than they always cry for food, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tails, but not so long as the cow and such other like animals."

A New Cure.

In an Irish town the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal it from the master. In this they were successful until one evening, when the master caught them puffing most vigorously.

"How now?" shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you be smoking?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? And you? And you?" inquired the pedagog, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth" another "colic"; the third a "cough"; in short, they all had something for which the weed was an unfailing remedy.

"Now, sir," bellowed the master to the last boy "pray, what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! all excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe and looking up into his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone:

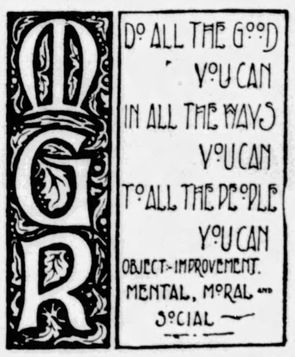
"I smoke for corns, sir."—London Tit-Bits.

An Americanism.

Monsieur French—Ah! So zis ees your leetle son? He looks to be similaire to you.

Mr. Proudly—Yes, he's very much like me.

Monsieur French—Ah! How do you call eet? "A cheep of ze old blockhead, ees eet not?"



The "story" has been again delayed, this time, probably, by the severe storms that have "prevented" almost everything. As "A Westerner" promised to send it, we have no fears but that it will come as soon as possible, and until it does, we will enjoy the good letters sent from others. For instance, here is one from the "Old Maid," of New York:

I have just finished reading the letters in our column and determined that I would no longer let procrastination steal my time, but would write at once and say to those who have been kind enough to mention my name, that if I have failed to respond, it has not been from any lack of interest in the letters I have never failed to read from week to week.

"Olive Branch," you are certainly a credit to New York and I am proud to claim you as belonging to my state, in spite of what you said about my age. We seem to be the only representatives of the state so we cannot afford to quarrel, on such a subject, at any rate.

I hope the "Virginia Boy" does not intend to insinuate that the girls are not busy, as from my own experience I know that on a farm the men have the best of it in the winter, and that the seasons make very little, or no difference, in the amount of the work that the women must do—barring, of course, house-cleaning time.

"Prairie Maiden," I think I can appreciate your feeling. Life in a small village is, virtually, stagnation. My home is in a very quiet village about fifty miles from a city. I have been teaching for nearly two years, but hope to attend school next year, and then perhaps will have an opportunity to discover if there are better things in the world than have yet come to me, or if it is true that "we, and not our surroundings, rule our destinies."

I agree with "Charity" that to marry a "moderate drinker" is taking too great a risk, and I'll live and die an "Old Maid" before I'll trust my life and happiness to the keeping of such a man.

Some one has said that girls seemed to prefer the boys who drank; this is not always true, for of all the young men in our village of five hundred inhabitants, there are not more than six who do not indulge in the use of intoxicating liquor, yet those who do drink are almost ignored by the young ladies—entirely so by the better sort, who consider it a disgrace to be seen in their company, preferring to go on without "best fellows," or "steady company." It has not made much impression on the young men except that in some cases they are a little slyer about taking their daily drinks. Possibly it may in time work a reform.

Very often the "moderate drinker" is a jolly companion, dresses well, has the manners and appearance of a gentleman, spends his money freely and makes a good appearance when in company with the girls and that is one thing any girl will appreciate.

The good, always sober, and careful man, on the other hand, is liable to be too saving with his money—which is all right in a husband, but not so necessary in a lover—forgets, or neglects the little details of his toilet, finger nails in mourning, and hair unkempt; shoes unpolished and clothes unbrushed; wears a celluloid collar, baggy trousers, and linty hat, thinking if he is straightforward and honest in his business and leads a moral life, that is all that counts.

Of course I know the girl should look below the surface and recognize the innate goodness of the man, but the average girl doesn't do this; she may admit that he is all right, and will make a good enough husband, but she wants something different for her escort to places of youthful amusement—she wants a man that will make a good appearance before others.

Of course it is foolish, at least we girls are told often enough that it is—but it is true, and I cannot see why a good man would be any the less good for attending to these observances of society. I admit we are all wrong, but girls will be girls and—there is no moral to this.

If you survive this visit, and I may come again, I will try to write something entertaining.—"Old Maid," N. Y.

"I did not come to make excuses for my long absence, as no one has seemed to miss me, and so without any fuss or ceremony, I will just slip quietly in and take a seat, looking so pleasant that no one will have the heart to scold.

I have read all of your letters with great interest and pleasure, and I just held my breath when I read that story of John Jr.'s, for fear that something would happen to that baby when its mother left it. How could you, John, break her mother's heart and make us all feel so badly, when by a stroke of your pen you might have saved the dear baby's life and let your story end in some other way? Do write us another with a happier ending.

Some one asked why it was that the little troubles of our lives were harder to bear than the great ones. I think it must be because we try to bear these alone, while we take the greater ones straight to our God and ask His help.

If all our little losses
And all our little cares,
Were carried as our crosses,
They would turn to little prayers.
—"Henrietta."

SHIVERING 'GUSTUS.

WHEN 'GUSTUS K. WAS TWO YEARS OLD,
HE RARELY EVER FELT THE COLD.
HE PUT ON PANTS WHEN HE WAS FIVE,

AND NEARLY FROZE, AS I'M ALIVE.
—Good Housekeeping.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR JANUARY.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1850. When he was six years old he was taken to Massachusetts and received his early education at Amherst, and at Williams and Knox Colleges. He completed his education at the University of Missouri. He began newspaper work in St. Louis, and soon became well-known throughout the United States. In 1883 he went to Chicago, where he remained the rest of his life. His first writings were of a comical order, and his first poems were written when he was thirty years old. He afterwards wrote a great number of poems which have made his name famous. He died in 1896.

W. C. MOLLETT.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1.—A recessed window projecting beyond the outer wall.

THREE STYLISH KITTENS

LONG PANTS.

I uster be a reg'lar kid, 'bout two feet high, I guess,
A-wearin' bibs and aprons and a reg'lar baby dress.
My ma she uster make me wear my hair in them there curls—
I guess she didn't know how fellers hate to look like girls.
But now you bet I'm growin' up, and got a little chance;
I ain't no kid no longer—I'm wearin' long pants.

I uster be a baby—when I got a smash I cried,
But I'm a-learnin' how to fight—the fellers uster ride
All over me and knock me down and call me "mother's own."
I tell you now they ain't so gay—they jes' let me alone;
'Cause 'bout a week ago I licked Ned Brown and Billy Vance—
I ain't no baby any more—I'm wearin' long pants.

I uster kinder hate the girls—I wouldn't ever play
Er talk with them or walk with them, but now it ain't that way.
I'm jes' a little gone, the fellers say, on Susie White;
She's got such pretty eyes—and, say, her smile is out of sight.
Last week I took her with me to a reg'lar grown-up dance;
I bet she likes me better since I'm wearin' long pants.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE WASHINGTON ELM

The following story of the celebrated Washington Elm, which is still standing in Cambridge, Mass., is told by Allan Biddle, in a recent number of the magazine called Youth:

After the Battle of Bunker Hill the Colonies paused for a time, hesitating as it were, at the daring of their first act. Congress had recently appointed George Washington to take command of the Continental Army, and the young Virginian, who had won distinction in the French and Indian war, both for his skill and bravery, was then on his way to Cambridge.

We can readily imagine the interest and curiosity with which the people of Cambridge gathered about the great tree on the common to catch a glimpse of the young man who had been summoned from Virginia to take charge of the army, and upon whom the safety of the country depended.

On June 2d, 1775, Washington arrived at Watertown. Here he was met by the Committee of Public Safety, and on the following morning was escorted to Cambridge.

All of the American army then in the vicinity was drawn up in line upon the Cambridge common. It is hard to connect in our minds the eight thousand poorly armed militia which that day assembled under the elms at Cambridge with the great army that now wears our uniform.

"Toward mid-day," writes one who was present upon the occasion, "the chief, riding in a carriage, pulled by two horses and escorted by some of the Safety Committee came into sight. The road was crowded with bystanders, and the ovation which Washington received must have been gratifying to him.

"As he rode along he never so much as looked to the right or to the left, but kept his head erect, his eyes forward with a demeanor somewhat grave and lofty. In no whit did he manifest a familiar air, which conduct some people mistook for haughtiness which I do not admit.

"Having advanced nearby the chief, mounted on a horse, received his sword—it may have been his own—and rode up and down the lines followed by the under officers. There was the greatest eagerness to see and to hear the reading of the commission. Washington by his looks appeared to esteem the army."

On the little crescent-shaped plot at the foot of the tree is a large granite tablet commemorating the event of that day. It bears the following inscription:

Under this tree
WASHINGTON
First took Command
of the
American Army,
July 3, 1775.

The exact age of the Washington Elm is not known, but it is thought to be a remnant of the original forest growth of the country. Many of the limbs have been lopped off to strengthen it, and about the trunk are wooden beams supporting it in a way to suggest crutches. But in spite of the tender care of a grateful people the old tree is on the decline, and it is not at all improbable that in another generation the Washington Elm will be but a memory.

2.—An infamous insect made famous by a poem of Burns.
3.—The title given to a lady in Italy.
4.—(Reversed) The king of Troy during the Trojan war.
5.—To vex or tease.
6.—A girl's name.
7.—The goddess of hunting.
8.—A weapon used in ancient warfare.

My primals are supposed to delight in my finals.

LOO SEE.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer takes 50 lbs. of wool to the carder, who charges 6 cents per lb. for carding, and takes wool in return for carding at 50 cents per lb. How much carded wool will the farmer get out of the 50 lbs., the carder not charging for the carding of the wool he retains?

HAWKEYE.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 27 letters. My 10-19-12-3 is an excavation in the earth; my 15-2-18 is a vapor; my 24-6-26-21 is a clinging plant; my 22-25-5-27 is dreadful; my 17-16-14-23 is part of a plant; my 4-23-1-3 is a ceremony; my 8-9-1 is a cabin; my 11-6-5 is the atmosphere; my 7-19-27-20-3 is a vessel for separating large particles from small ones; my whole is a familiar quotation from Pope.

METTA.

QUERY.

Who can tell us something concerning the origin and history of the Pasquinade?

DODE.

QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"O, Love! what art thou, Love? The ace of hearts
Trumping earth's kings and queens, and all its suits!
A player, masquerading many parts; a boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal woundy darts!
A gardener pulling heart's ease up by the roots!"

TERENCE.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 11.

1.—Words to supply in Geography puzzle: Elizabeth, Florence, Nice, May, Clear, Lyons, Pear, Havana (have Anna), Brussels, Henry, Fairweather, Wheeling, Newfoundland, Barrow, Beaver, Sable, Chill, Toulon (too long), Rome, Toulouse (to lose), Little Rock, Blue, Bologna, Horn, Sydney, Lucknow, Sydney, Peking, Farewell, Virginia, Fremont.

2.—Words forming square: South, ochre, Uhlan, train, henna.

3.—8 and 1-3 lbs. (See Chat.)

4.—G-lean, g-lance, b-ranch, b-read, c-hub, h-aunt.

5.—The Welsh wanted a ruler who did not speak English. King Edward presented his oldest son, who was only one year old, and had not learned to talk, as their sovereign. Since then, the oldest son of the English ruler has been known as "The Prince of Wales."

6.—Jean Ingelow wrote:

"They are poor that have lost nothing; they are poorer far who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor of all who lose and wish they might forget."

Chat.

The solution sent by Elfa to his problem answered today is this:

Centrifugal force increases as the square of the revolutions, and directly as to diameters. Hence, half diameters, half weight, or 75 lbs. And 1 squared, is to 9 squared as the unknown is to 75; or 8 and 1-3 lbs.

Messrs. R. E. Hall, C. W. Stansberry, W. A. L. and J. M. Walker, disagree with W. P. E.'s solution of the "post problem" of January 14, while Perry Cross and Helen, both "old-timers" in the 'Cademy, solve it as he does.

This being the case, the matter will be referred to W. P. E., and the Schoolmistress' opinion reserved until he is heard from.

Besides those mentioned above, there were present this morning, B. H. Barber, Wayne McAnally, W. P. E., Geo. Yore, Hawkeye, J. C. Fetterhoff and Johnnie Hariman.

Friend Wayne, solutions and answers must always be sent with new work in order to have it published. Try it again.

B. H. Barber, the Schoolmistress thinks you brought those eggs to the wrong market, as there has been no such problem in Our Wonder Column. However, she was glad to see you and hopes you will come again.

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$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
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108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

ARRIVAL AT HOME.

The Hanna Funeral Train at Cleveland on Thursday.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 18.—All that remains mortal of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna arrived in this, his home city, today, over the Pennsylvania railroad. The air was charged with frost and heavy clouds filled with snow hung over the city. Snow storms at intervals made the day a gloomy one, in keeping with the gloom which has overcast Cleveland since the death of her most distinguished citizen. Not since the body of the martyred Garfield lay in state in this city has there been such deep and sincere grief.

A large crowd was assembled about the Pennsylvania depot, notwithstanding the fact that the train arrived more than a half hour earlier than had been generally expected. For a square in all directions from the corner of Euclid and Wilson avenues, where the station is located, there was a mass of humanity. The people stood patiently and complained not of the cold and gave the police little trouble. The depot grounds were surrounded by a triple cordon of police and none save those entitled to be there were allowed to enter within the grounds or the depot.

The funeral train consisted of six coaches, a baggage car containing flowers, a dining car, two sleepers, a private car for the family and an observation car in which rested the big black casket and a wealth of flowers.

At Salem members of Governor Herrick's staff joined the funeral party, of which the governor had been a member from Washington.

When the members of his staff had joined him at Salem, near the state line, Gov. Herrick, in the name of the commonwealth, extended to the bereaved family the condolences of all Ohio. The place where this sad rite was performed seemed indeed a fitting one for it was at Lisbon, in Columbiana county, near Salem, that Senator Hanna was born. There he began his career. When the train came to a stop the first to leave it was Gov. Herrick, followed by his staff. The chamber of commerce committee soon alighted, followed by members of the funeral party. The family and immediate friends who occupied the private cars were last to leave the train.

The members of the family immediately entered carriages and were driven to the home of Dan R. Hanna.

The train pulled forward when all had alighted until the car containing the dead statesman was immediately opposite the waiting room. The handsome black casket, completely covered with flowers, was gently taken from the car through one of the large windows by trainmen and received by pallbearers who carried the body through the depot and deposited it in the funeral car.

When the casket had been placed in the funeral car and the members of the committee and friends had been assigned carriages, the cortege, headed by a platoon of police, followed by Troop A on black horses, moved for the Chamber of Commerce building where the body will lie in state until Friday noon.

All along the line of march the reverence, respect and love felt for the dead senator were shown. Men stood with bared heads in an almost blinding snowstorm while the cortege passed, and many eyes were filled with tears.

At the Chamber of Commerce building an immense crowd awaited the coming of the cortege. The Chamber auditorium, where the body now lies in state, is most appropriately set for the occasion. From the four large chandeliers there is a huge canopy of black. From a black and white rosette in the centre four white streamers extended to the corners of the canopy. Around the entire hall, near the ceiling, is hung a wide black border. From this, at frequent intervals, starting with a black and white rosette, are hung black and white streamers reaching to the floor.

Beneath the canopy stands the catafalque upon which rested the remains of President McKinley at Canton. As lifelong friends and companions it was thought fitting that the same bier should be used for Senator Hanna that did service for President McKinley.

The auditorium where Senator Hanna's body lies in state has been made beautiful with rich floral decorations. Many handsome designs are placed about the room and there is a profusion of small pieces and cut flowers. At the head of the bier stands a pillar eight feet high composed of lilies of the valley, violets and ferns. This is from the Union National bank, of which Mr. Hanna was president. Among the other handsome offerings is a piece six by three feet from members of Memorial Post, G. A. R., of which the senator was a member. It is in the form of the emblem of the order, beautifully worked out. The city mail carriers sent a fac simile of a letter, six feet by three feet. The edge is of galax leaves fringed with carnations and hyacinths. The face of the letter contained this inscription: "Senator M. A. Hanna, Cleveland, O."

The letter was postmarked "Washington, Feb. 15, 6:40 p. m., 1904." A perpendicular crescent made of galax leaves, pink carnations and lilies of the valley, was from the employes of the M. A. Hanna company.

The Cleveland Electric Street Railway company sent a standing wreath eight feet high and six feet wide, composed of lilies, ferns and American beauty roses, showering to the floor. The floral remembrances constitute the entire output of all the greenhouses of this city, Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and the stocks of the florists in all the cities named have been exhausted.

Long before 1:30 o'clock, the time set for opening the doors of the Chamber of Commerce to the public, a throng of people gathered in front of the building eager to gain admittance. When the doors were finally opened, the crowd numbered close to 3,000 people, the line stretching out for a block and a half. A driving snow storm set in shortly before noon and kept up without cessation during the early part of the afternoon, but had no effect in diminishing the large number of waiting people. Women stood in line with umbrellas and men turned their backs to the storm.

When the doors were opened the public was formed in two lines and walked quickly in past two lines of soldiers from the four companies of the engineer corps of the O. N. G., who will be on guard while the body lies in state. At the foot of the casket the line is divided, people passing on either side of the casket and out and through doors at the opposite sides of the auditorium.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The train bearing the remains of Senator Hanna left Washington last night for Cleveland at 6 o'clock. On the train were all the members of the late senator's family and a number of personal friends. The casket was taken from the United States capitol building at 4:45 p. m., and was escorted to the Pennsylvania railway station by the committee of senators and representatives which had charge of the funeral in the senate chamber.

The train consisted of one baggage car, a dining car, two Pullman sleepers, a private car and an observation car. The observation car was cleared of all of its observation seats and in this space the casket was placed. Around it were banked the many floral offerings and nearly every seat remaining in the car held one or more of these perfumed burdens. The car carrying the remains was the first in the train. The funeral party was composed of the following: Mrs. M. A. Hanna, Mr. H. M. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. J. Medill McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dover, Miss Mary E. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss Baldwin, Governor Myron T. Herrick, Bishop Leonard, Andrew Squire, General and Mrs. Chas. A. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fisher, Dr. E. P. Carter, J. H. Dempsey, Miss Morton (nurse), Frank V. Bennett, John Kisley, and several servants.

FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON

Washington, Feb. 17.—In the presence of the grief stricken family, of many friends, whose sorrow was scarcely less pronounced, of the senate and house of representatives, of dignitaries from all other branches of the government, and of the chief official representatives of most of the foreign powers, the funeral of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna occurred today in the senate chamber, the scene of his most recent activities and of his entire official life. The spectacle was imposing and quite in harmony with the public estimate of the great man's service to his country and the world. The ceremony was dignified and simple in consonance with his character. The senate chamber lent itself naturally to the occasion. It is practically barren of decorations, and the dark furniture, heavy walls and subdued light were quite in keeping with the sorrowful proceedings which were the occasion of the gathering.

In the front rank of the eminent assemblage gathered immediately about the bier of the departed statesman sat the President. He was flanked with the members of his cabinet, all of whom had been closely affiliated with Senator Hanna by ties of friendship and political associations. Near by were the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, garbed in their black robes of office, which fitted well into the scene of sorrow. There were scarcely any absentees from among the members of the Senate. Each and all of them was visibly affected, and it was not difficult to detect in their sorrowful countenances the sense of personal loss which all felt in Mr. Hanna's death. The desk of their late colleague was heavily draped.

The religious ceremony was fittingly placed in the hands of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, giving it an official character, while preserving its solemnity and insuring its simple dignity.

The casket was banked with flowers which had been sent in great confusion by friends. There was a large wreath of orchids surrounding a cross of violets from the President. The senate contributed an immense wreath of orchids, carnations, roses and violets; the Republican Association of Ohio another almost as large, and the Gridiron club of this city, a third, which, while not so large, was of striking beauty. The flowers were stored about the desk usually occupied by the clerical force of the senate, and were so numerous and so fragrant that the rich odor from them permeated the entire chamber. Many more were received than could be given a place on the senate floor.

Bryan's Tribute.

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 17.—Wm. Jennings Bryan, when informed yesteredav of the death of Senator Hanna, said:

"He was one of the most forceful figures in modern politics. He won his place at the head of his party, in the senate and in the nation, by his extraordinary executive ability and by his skill in organizing the forces that control that party. Even his political opponents realized the strength of his personality and many admirable qualities."

HANNA FUNERAL.

All Business Suspended for the Day in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 19.—Cleveland was again a city of deep mourning today. Business was practically suspended and a very large proportion of the population paid homage to the memory of their distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Marcus A. Hanna. Just four weeks ago today Senator Hanna left his home city for the nation's capital, happy in the thought of his triumphant re-election to the highest legislative body in the land. His one ambition then, as he himself stated, was to give to his country a season of uninterrupted service. To a few friends, before his leave-taking, the senator expressed a sentiment that seems to have foreshadowed an event of the future.

"I am tired and think I have earned a rest. If I can go to Washington and simply attend to my duties as senator I shall be happy," he said.

Just as dawn began to break over the city today the doors of the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, where the body lay, were reopened to a vast throng of people who desired to view the face of the dead senator. The long lines of people stretched away until they exceeded in length the five blocks reached during yesterday afternoon. The day dawned bleak and dreary, with a light snowfall, but weather conditions were not taken into consideration by the people anxious to pay homage to the one they had learned to love.

The early hour of opening the doors to the chamber brought thousands of men with their dinner pails, on their way to their daily toil. In such great numbers did they come, however, that many were unable to remain in line, and consequently were deprived of a last look at the face of the dead statesman.

Early morning trains brought many excursionists from surrounding towns, and they, too, helped to swell the long line.

Thousands who had expected to have an opportunity to pass by the bier of the dead senator, abandoned the idea when they saw how hopeless was their chance of gaining admission. Several thousand who stood in line waiting their turn were also disappointed, when the doors to the chamber were closed at 11 o'clock to prepare for the removal of the body to the church for the funeral service.

At 10 o'clock the members of the state legislature, who recently chose Mr. Hanna to represent the commonwealth of Ohio in the United States senate to succeed himself, drove from their hotel to the Chamber of Commerce in a body, and looked for a last time upon the face of the dead statesman.

During the night many distinguished men of the country arrived in Cleveland to attend the funeral service, and the early morning hours of today greatly augmented that number. The Washington delegation arrived at 10:30 o'clock, and was at once driven to the Hollenden Hotel.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the funeral cortege left the Chamber of Commerce building. Preceded by a platoon of police, the funeral procession took its way out Euclid avenue to the church. Following the police came Troop A, as guard of honor. Then came carriages containing the pall bearers, the Washington delegation, the governor's staff, Chamber of Commerce committee, Loyal Legion committee and delegations representing various civic societies.

Prior to the removal of the body from the Chamber of Commerce to the church the wealth of floral offerings which were banked about the auditorium, were removed to the church. There they were placed on either side of the large auditorium near the chancel. The beauty and costliness of the floral display was greatly enhanced during the morning, many new and beautiful pieces having been sent direct to the church.

Admittance to the services at the church was by card limited to 800, the seating capacity of the auditorium.

Reservations on the central aisle were made for the family, governor's staff, Washington delegation and other distinguished guests and members of the state legislature. The church was filled long before the hour for the services to commence and thousands lined the street about the edifice, kept a respectful distance by 100 or more policemen. Street railway traffic past the church was suspended for an hour and the stillness of night fell over the grief stricken assemblage.

A few moments before 1 o'clock, Mrs. Hanna, accompanied by her son, Dan, entered the church. She was dressed in deep black and was heavily veiled, and as she slowly walked down the aisle to the first row of seats, the stillness of death fell over those within the walls of the church, and heads bowed in token of sympathy. Other members of the family followed. After a moment's waiting, the light tramp of feet and voices of clergy, announced the presence in the building of the body of the dead. The clergy met the body at the entrance, and as they preceded it up the aisle repeated the usual sentences.

The pallbearers who carried the remains were Governor Herrick, Judge W. J. Sanders, Andrew Squire, J. B. Zurbe, C. A. Grasselli, A. B. Hough, W. J. McKinnie and Samuel Mather. The bier upon which the body was placed stood in the nave of the church and the casket was so deposited as to have the feet toward the altar. When the body had been gently placed upon the bier, and the pall bearers had been seated, the choir chanted the thirtieth and ninetieth psalms. President Pierce, of Gambier College, an institution of which Mr. Hanna was a benefactor, read the lesson, which was from the First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter, from the twentieth verse to the end of the chapter. The choir, under the direction of Prof. C. H. Clemens, then sang the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Bishop Leonard spoke as follows:

We are gathered here today in this house of God, for the last service of benediction over the body of our distinguished citizen, our kindly neighbor, and our beloved friend. The nation has honored him with its civic function at the capitol of the United States; the commonwealth of Ohio by the hands of her governor has received him back into her care and keeping; the city has stood silently about his bier, reverencing his memory and sorrowing at his departure. And now the holy church would commit his body to the earth from whence it came and his soul unto the righteous Savior Who redeemed it and Who loved it with an infinite affection. It is not the time or place for extended eulogy and praise; such words will be fitly spoken by those well equipped for such a privilege. But there are certain qualities and characteristics of this man so highly regarded by all classes of people that ought assuredly to receive recognition in the midst of his friends and associates and at this solemn hour. The testimonies that have been given from many and varied sources blend together in a common strain and harmony, as they speak of his high integrity, his inflexible and dauntless purpose and his tender, true heart. Their composite resultant seems to portray with unmistakable outline and detail the features of his human service. Those who are assembled here need no inspiration for their love and estimation of this earnest, helpful life. We knew him well, we loved him well, we mourn for him with undiminished sorrow because we shall see his face no more. But we may each of us go forth into the life God hath granted us, with added enthusiasm for our tasks and toils, since we have noted how worthily he did his duty for others; and we realize that the world he served is not unmindful of his greatness and goodness, nor ungrateful for what he strove after and for what he accomplished.

And, first, the universal comment is upon his integrity. This was a keynote in his life. I recall a fine, ringing address he made at Kenyon College last year when the degrees were being conferred upon its graduating class. And the thought of his heart found expression in his eloquent words as he urged upon these men the essential importance of high and pure integrity. It is this word that is carven deep upon the stone that marks his long and useful business career.

He was not only honest but he was fair and just in all his dealings. He was respected by everyone in his employ. Each man of the hundreds that looked up to him, felt that in the master mind there was always the clear, unshakable element of integrity. His field was an open one, and his methods were never belittling or degrading. And such a course with such an actuating motive invites the antagonism of whatever is contemptible, false and selfish. And though the arrows fly swiftly, yet do they fall from such a shield harmlessly; and the champion sustained by his integrity, stands forth unscathed and triumphant at last. He is an example to the young men of our country who would achieve success in any department of endeavor. And his advice is a legacy to the ardent youth of our great republic.

Then, too, he was a purposeful man? He had definite objects in his life, he had aims to achieve, goals to reach, standards to attain. Is he not conspicuous in this? The Apostle Paul speaks of a class of men who do nothing with an intelligent reason, who never reach a conclusion; who never score a success because they "beat the air." How inflexible and dauntless in his purposes was this man we remember before God today! Clear visioned, quick in his perceptions; his diagnosis of a situation was rapid and searching. And then when he had determined upon his duty, how positively and persistently and patiently and fearlessly he moved towards its compassing. I think he would have disdained a mean or an evil course. His record is before the nation now. The people are quick to detect the deceiver, the charlatan, the corrupt. And this day, far and near, from high and low, rich and poor, goes forth but one splendid verdict of praise and approval, because he chose the path of private and public rectitude, and that path is the straightest road to ultimate accomplishment.

And finally, how true and tender of heart he was. He reached the highest levels in life but it did not spoil him. His good heart was untouched by any canker of pride and arrogance. Great men stoop down easily to those who are humble and obscure. Good men do the same. And if you wish a just estimate of this life and character, I believe you will find it among those who feared him not, because they knew his heart, they knew he was their best friend, their benefactor and their sympathizer. Would you see him among the laborers on the dock, among the workmen of the mills, among the Salvation Army people, among simple and plain folk, you would find him cordial, hearty, wholesome and friendly. Do you note the signs of universal mourning and sympathy in our city and our state today? It is not alone because our great statesman and senator is dead, but because our dear friend is gone into the Greater Life and is hidden from our view. Do you not recognize the reality of this man's genial, generous efforts in the silent approbation those 300,000 miners are offering while we worship here—the tribute, the rebuke of the noisy, shallow harangue which would inflame one class against another; and that tells the world of the reverence of the vast industrial army for a righteous man, a strong leader, a considerate employer? The miners of the coal pits have ceased their work today, they have laid down their picks and put out their lamps, that joining with you and me, they may honor this friend of the laborer! Yes, he was kind of heart and generous of impulse, hospitable, glad when others were happy, approachable, natural, clean of life, clear of brain, and we could not help loving him because he was so true and faithful.

And now we leave him with the Heavenly Father in whom he believed. Of course, he had faults, his weaknesses, his sins. He is our brother man in this. But God knows all about each one of us. He does not forget our services for the world. He never shuts his ears to our prayers. He alone sees our motives and reads our inmost disposition, and taking our record with its flaws and imperfections, He works out of it all such good and lasting products as are pleasing in His sight. And therefore, into His loving care and keeping—into the hands of a merciful Savior, we commend the soul of our friend. And whatever it lacked, whatever evil or stain may have shadowed its fair surface, He is able to wash out and purify in His most precious and availing blood.

With such a knowledge, and in such a trust, we may turn our faces to the light and pray for a happy reunion with "the just made perfect" and a joyous resurrection in the last victorious day.

The choir sang the hymn, "Forever With the Lord, Amen, So Let It Be." Dr. G. H. McGrew, pastor of St. Paul's church, followed with the creed and prayer. The anthem, "I Heard A Voice From Heaven Say" was sung by the choir.

Bishop Leonard then read the committal service and pronounced the benediction.

Before the benediction it was requested that the assemblage remain seated until the casket had been rmoved and the family and Washington delegation retired. While they were leaving the choir sang the hymn, "The Laborer's Task Is O'er," and as a recessional Prof. Glemens played the Dead March from Saul. The service was most solemn and impressive and outbursts of sobs could be heard at frequent intervals from all parts of the church.

The body accompanied only by the family, pallbearers and Bishop Leonard, proceeded slowly out Euclid avenue to Lakeview cemetery, where a final farewell of the dead was taken in Wade Memorial chapel. The service consisted simply of a prayer by the bishop. The body was deposited in a crypt in the chapel to await burial at the pleasure of the family.

On the way to the cemetery two striking marks of respect were shown the dead senator. At Adelbert college the students drew up in line in front of Hatch library and stood with uncovered heads as the cortege passed. Again at the Euclid avenue car barns, near the entrance of the cemetery, several hundred employes were drawn up in line and with bared and bowed heads paid their last respects to the dead. Along the route to the cemetery the streets were thronged with people who with bared heads bade a final farewell to the dead statesman.

SAN DOMINGO.

Official Report of the Trouble, and the American Action.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A belated dispatch dated Feb. 12, from Captain J. M. Miller, of the United States merchant vessel, the New York, which was under convoy of a launch of the Newark, in San Domingan waters, brings official confirmation of the Associated Press dispatch regarding the bombardment of the insurgents by the war vessels, of a position near the capital city, the landing of marines and blue jackets to punish the revolutionists and their subsequent reembarkation. According to Captain Miller's dispatch the affair occurred on a river about two miles from Santo Domingo, presumably at Pajarito, the place mentioned in the press dispatches as the locality where the bombardment occurred. The insurgents who were stationed on the main land fired on a United States merchant vessel, which was lying in the river. The shots fell so dangerously near the war vessels that the acts of the insurgents were construed by Captain Miller as an attack on the vessels and a battery fire was opened on the revolutionists. This was followed up by the debarkation of 400 marines and blue jackets from the Columbia and the Newark, who made a successful landing ashore. They dislodged the insurgents from their positions and chased them into the country. After accomplishing this the marines and blue jackets took again to their boats and returned to their ships. One man, a bugler, named Painter, was seriously wounded by the accidental explosion of his firing piece. There were no other casualties.

Close attention is being given by administration officials to affairs in San Domingo. A number of warships are being kept in the waters of that country so that American interests may be zealousy protected in cases of trouble between the regular government and the insurgents. Forcible interference in the affairs of the country, however, have been avoided up to this time, so far as news received by the department is concerned.

It is authoritatively stated that the question of the annexation of San Domingo to the United States never has received the slightest consideration of the administration, and moreover, the administration is unable to take a position or adopt a policy, other than the protection of American interests in San Domingo, because of the absence of satisfactory information as to conditions there.

Decisive Battle Fought.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Late last night the state department received a cablegram from Minister Powell, dated at San Domingo, Feb. 16, saying:

"A decisive battle has been fought between the government forces and the insurgents. It extended over two days and resulted in a victory for the government. The siege has been raised and the insurgents are in retreat."

DANGEROUS VOYAGE.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 19.—After nearly foundering on one side of the Atlantic, the Hamburg-American liner Pallanza, which arrived today from Hamburg, was seriously threatened by a fire which broke out when the steamer was within 500 miles of the American coast. For five hours the crew worked with unabated energy against the flames which raged in the cargo and finally conquered them by the injection of steam into the hold. Although there was intense excitement among the 138 passengers there was no panic.

The fire was discovered the morning of the 15th, while the Pallanza was laboring in a heavy gale. Within a few moments great volumes of smoke from the burning cargo were pouring out of the hatchways. Several lines of hose were sent down and great quantities of water pumped into the hold. The water apparently made but little impression upon the flames. Then steam pipes were led over to the hatchway and sent down and three hours later the flames began to subside. When it was announced an hour later that the fire was under control the passengers broke into prolonged cheers.

Starting from Hamburg January 19, the Pallanza's troubles began before she was scarcely clear of the European coast. On January 26th she encountered a westerly gale that tore the guys from the smoke stack and broke the funnel at its base. So furious was the gale that it was impossible for the steamer to lay to, and her head was kept into the storm, while the crew by hard work secured the funnel with tackles.

Two days later another gale was encountered which ripped off the deck ladders, carried away several boats and smashed a portion of the bridge. Captain Schaarmberg decided to put into the Azores and arrived at St. Michaels on Feb. 1. After making repairs and coaling the Pallanza proceeded.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

ON THE YALU.

It Will Probably Be the Scene of Land Operations.

London, Feb. 18.—Reports from the Far East today indicate that the Russians are preparing to dispute the passage of the Yalu by the Japanese army, but this does not necessarily mean that the main movement of the Japanese army against the Russians may not be made from a point on the Laio Tung peninsular, not far from Port Arthur. The Japanese are guarding their intended plans very jealously.

A dispatch from Seoul today says: "Three thousand Russian troops are reported to be encamped on the Yalu river opposite Wiju, the port which was yesterday declared opened to commerce by Corea."

A later dispatch from Seoul says: "The report that 3,000 Russian troops had arrived at Chin-Tien-Cheng, opposite Wiju, on the Yalu river, is confirmed, as is the report that the Russians have occupied Wiju itself. They have 2,000 troops at Wiju and the first collision is expected somewhere in that vicinity."

From Sasebo, Japan, comes a message, dated yesterday, saying: "The opinion of Japanese naval officers here is that a third fight has occurred off Port Arthur, some of the Russian war vessels having been reported as leaving that place."

A dispatch from Nagasaki, Japan, today says: "Five Russian passengers detained on board the steamer Argun and on the steamer Ekaterinoslav, were released at Sasebo today, and allowed to proceed to their destination."

The following disptches were received from Tien Tsin, China, early today:

"The British steamer Hsi-Ping, from Shin Wang Tao for Shanghai, which was believed to have been captured by the Russians, arrived today at Shanghai.

"The British steamer Hsi-Ping, which arrived here today from Chin-Wang-Tao, reports that she was fired on by the Russian ships and forts when seeking shelter in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur, and that she was then ordered to Dalny, where she was detained four days in spite of her captain's protests.

"The Russian gunboat Mandjur has not gone up the river to be dismantled, as reported. She remains at Shanghai in defiance of the orders of the Chinese officials to leave this port.

"The departure of the Chinese imperial troops from Pao Ting Fu to Kin Chau, to guard the frontier, has been postponed until February 21. The reasons for the postponement are not known."

Boyarin Was Torpedoed.

Tokio, Feb. 18.—It is the belief of the navy department that the Russian second class cruiser Boyarin was torpedoed and sunk by the destroyer Heyatory in the torpedo attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur last Sunday morning. Lieut.-Commander Toknouchi did not know the name of the vessel struck by a torpedo discharged by the Heyatory, but the navy department has since learned from other sources that it was the Boyarin.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 16, stated that the Boyarin was blown up with a loss of 1,996 officers and men. Feb. 13, by a mine which it accidentally struck.

Russian Naval Blunders.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Marine Rundschau, the semi-official publication of the admiralty, has issued the first of a series of pamphlets designed to keep German naval officers informed as to what is happening in the far East and the meaning thereof.

After reciting the preparations on both sides and giving professional estimates of the strength of the fleets, the Marine Rundschau says:

"The Russians fired the first shot from the Korietz, doubtless because the Japanese torpedo boats were creeping near.

"The Russian Port Arthur squadron relied too much on protective nets and obviously was surprised. The commander made a serious blunder in having two ships at Chemulpo and one at Che Foo (Shanghai) separated from the main body. If these ships were sent to observe the Japanese they did it badly. When the Japanese squadron withdrew (from Port Arthur, February 10) the Russians ought to have followed and kept in touch with it by means of swift scouts, as the Russian commander now is ignorant of where it went.

"The conduct of the Russian ships in retiring to cover in the inner harbor indicates that they will not again engage the enemy at sea. In the harbor many of the Russian guns will not be effective."

RUSSIA'S REPLY

Is Considered Favorably by the United States Government.

Paris, Feb. 20.—It is learned that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorf, today received from the Washington government a communication, announcing that Russia's reply was considered responsive to the American note on China, and would be transmitted to the governments of China and Japan. This favorable response from the United States to Russia is highly gratifying to the officials here, as it counteracts the mischievous reports to the effect that the Russian answer was equivalent to a rejection. As a matter of fact, Russia's reply is practically the same as those of the other powers, recognizing the neutrality of China with the exception of Manchuria.

The terms of the Russian reply are substantially as follows:

"Russia will be glad to join with the other powers in the recognition of Chinese neutrality on three conditions:

"First—That China shall maintain neutrality.

"Second—That Japan shall loyally support this neutrality.

"Third—That Manchuria being the field of military operations shall not be included."

The reply is quite brief, not containing any language beyond the foregoing three conditions and the introductory sentence. The communication which Count Lamsdorf has now received from Secretary Hay is equally brief and explicit and is confined to the statement that Russia's answer is considered responsive to the American proposition and will be transmitted to China and Japan.

Lost a Cruiser.

Chefoo, Feb. 22.—The captain of the German steamer Pronto, just arrived from Dalny, says positively that besides the gunboat Yenesei, accidentally destroyed by one of her own mines, the Russians lost another ship by accident on the twelfth instant. This was a small cruiser, whose name was not learned. In avoiding some mines she ran upon rocks from which she eventually slipped off into deep water and sank. There was no loss of life. The Russian authorities insist that there is no truth in the story that a force of 1,000 Japanese landed at Pigeon or Dove Bal, had been annihilated. Port Arthur is said to be entirely out of beef and vegetables and drawing upon Dalny for a slim supply. Troops are being rushed towards the Yalu river with all expedition possible.

The small Russian cruiser reported destroyed in the above dispatch was probably the Boyarin, previously announced to have been blown up by a mine at Port Arthur, February 13, and which another account said ran on the rocks while endavoring to pick up a number of mines which had been brought to the surface during a violent storm. It was stated in the St. Petersburg report of the disaster that the entire crew of the Boyarin, 197 in number, were lost.

HARBIN THE BASE

Of the Military Operations of the Russians.

Paris, Feb. 19.—A representative of the Matin, who has reached the centre of the Russian military concentration at Harbin after great hardships, due to the Trans-Siberian railway trains being crowded with thousands of soldiers, in a dispatch dated from Harbin, yesterday, confirms the announcement that that place will be the main base of the Russian land operations. Thus far the base has succeeded in maintaining its communication with Port Arthur. The concentration of troops, the correspondent says, proceeds systematically, and provision has been made for the speedy arrival of 120,000 men from the divisions of Moscow, Kieff and Varsovie. Before twelve days shall have passed the Russians will have disposed of an army of 400,000 men through Manchuria. Intense demoralization exists among the populace, and the people of the surrounding villages are flocking into the town, seeking to reach Western Russia. The railway trains, however, are blocked and over 2,000 voyagers are thus held up. The intense cold prevailing increases the suffering and adds to the difficulties of bringing forward troops.

Significance is attached to the Figaro's discussing the possible retreat of the Russian forces from Port Arthur towards the north. The Figaro, which is intensely pro-Russian and enjoys the favor of the Russian court, says:

"The Russian note explaining the delays in the military operations has had the effect of confirming Viceroy Alexieff's plan to withdraw northward toward Mukden and Harbin." The military editor of the Figaro declares this would be a wise and tactical movement, as the Russian troops are better able to make a stand further north.

Harbin, Manchuria, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The Russian troops are concentrated in the Lower Yalu valley. Everybody is in high spirits and daily expecting reinforcements. Russian families are leaving Manchuria owing to the dearness of provisions, all of which are required for the troops.

The Manchurian and especially the Trans-Baikal railroads cannot cope with the demands for transportation. Women and children are unable to get trains and many are waiting at the stations suffering from cold and hunger. The Chinese are quiet and are bringing in provisions. The rise in prices is due to some extent to the fall in the value of paper money which in some places is altogether refused. It is expected that there will be sufficient supplies of bread, meat, butter, petroleum and fodder, but not enough sugar, preserved meats and linen, and that there will be a great scarcity of boots. It is not to be expected that such stores can arrive for some time.

The Manchurian railroad officials have applied for extra allowances of pay.

Russian Loss at Chemulpo.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Chemulpo reasserts that 17 officers and 439 men, of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz, were either killed or drowned when those vessels were destroyed.

Emperor William has notified the czar and the mikado that the German hospitals at Kiao-Chou and Yokohama are available for the care of men who are wounded during the war.

A Land Encounter.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Port Arthur today says the first land encounter occurred yesterday. A picket of Cossacks attacked a small detachment of Japanese troops on Corean territory. The Cossacks captured some Japanese prisoners, on whom they found maps and papers.

The collision was presumably between reconnoitering parties. A general engagement is not expected immediately.

Native reports say that the Chinese pirates, since the outbreak of hostilities, have been displaying such activity in eastern Asiatic waters as almost to paralyze the coasting trade.

With reference to the sensational stories of a disaster to Russian troops at Lake Baikal (one report said that three regiments were drowned while attempting to cross the ice covered lake), it is explained that the Trans-Baikal line was blockaded at the Baikal station during the night of February 18 by an avalanche of snow, which fell from a neighboring mountain. A train having troops on board dashed into the obstruction, the locomotive was derailed, and in the succeeding cars one soldier was killed, five were severely injured and 14 were slightly hurt. Traffic was expected to be resumed the following day.

Further advices from Port Arthur today say that all the women and children and most of the male civilians have left that place, and that practically only the garrison remains.

New Warships Welcomed.

Tokio, Feb. 20.—The crews of the Nisshin and Kasuga, the two cruisers purchased by the Japanese government from Italy, were formally received yesterday in Tokio. The men were brought from Yokohama on a special train. There was an enormous crowd of spectators extending from the Shinbashi station along the streets to Sibiyet Park, where a garden party was held. Here the sailors were welcomed by Mayor Ozaki, who said they had done more than undertake a perilous journey. They were the bearers and embodiment of the sympathy for Japan of the enlightened West.

The park and the surrounding streets were decorated and last night there was an illumination. The officers of the cruisers were given a dinner.

Germany Acted on Hay's Note.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The foreign office several days ago instructed the German ambassador at St. Petersburg and the minister of Germany at Tokio to communicate to the governments to which they are accredited Germany's adherence to the principles contained in Secretary Hay's note on the neutrality of China. Both powers gave a general assurance that these principles were acceptable to them.

New Russian Commanders.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—War Minister Kuropatkin, who is going to the Far East will be appointed commander-in-chief of the army operations there, and Vice Admiral Makaroff, who is now on his way east on a train which is expected to reach Port Arthur in ten days, breaking all records, is to be commander-in-chief of the navy.

Captured Flags Presented to Mikado

Tokio Feb. 20.—Captain Kurakami, commander of the Japanese armored ship Chijoda yesterday presented the emperor the short torn flags of the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz, which were sunk at Chemulpo, on February 9. The emperor was much affected. He congratulated the commander and made him the bearer of an affectionate message to the officers and men of the fleet.

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Peep-O'-Day BROODERS
have been on the market 12 years. Used exclusively on the best farms in America. Catalogue free.
Made only by
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EAST HOMER, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.
Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.
Gentlemen: I received your shipment of three No. 3 Peep-O'-Day Brooders in O. K. condition, and I am pleased to say that I think they are the best brooders manufactured.
Yours very truly,
FRED HOWE.

Mrs. Harriet O. Best.

Insanity, Death or Health?

No. 2307 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo., March 29, 1903.

I was a victim of sleeplessness and extreme nervousness for eighteen months, unable to get a proper night's rest and feeling tired and worn out continually. I was easily irritated and hysterical at the slightest provocation, but Wine of Cardui gave me great relief. Within a week after I began using it I had my first real good night's rest that I had had for months. My appetite was soon restored, my general system toned up and nervousness became a thing of the past.

I am so pleased to acknowledge the great curative merit of your health giving medicine and gladly endorse it.

Harriet O. Best
Chaplain, Ladies of Honor, No. 97.

WINE of CARDUI

We want to call your attention to the complete and immediate relief Mrs. Best secured by taking Wine of Cardui. Within a week after she began taking Wine of Cardui, Mrs. Best had her first good night's rest for eighteen months. Her restlessness was caused by nervousness and Wine of Cardui, as the best menstrual regulator, has no superior in the world as a medicine to soothe a woman's nerves. Nervousness and hysteria are warnings of the approach of insanity and if relief is not secured the end can only be the asylum or the grave. With such an outlook as this before her, no suffering woman can reasonably refuse to give Wine of Cardui a trial. It brings a cure that thousands of women have sought for in vain. Will you secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today and start treatment?

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

Russian Torpedo Boats Taken and Crews Transferred.

London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Lokal Anzeiger has received information from Tokio to the effect that a fresh engagement took place at Port Arthur Saturday last, but that details have not been announced by the government.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabling under date of February 22, reports that the Japanese squadron has captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using Russian signals.

This dispatch appears to confirm reports from various quarters of a fresh attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese.

The report reached Nagasaki from Che Foo and it adds that the Russian crews of the four torpedo boats have been transferred.

The Che Foo correspondent of the Morning Post, in a dispatch dated February 22, says the statement is current there that the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, in the attack on Port Arthur on February 14, sunk or damaged two Russian battleships, in addition to the torpedo boat already reported. It is possible, therefore, that the report of the Telegram's Nagasaki correspondent refers to the earlier attack.

Viceroy's Retirement.

Viceroy Alexieff's retirement to Harbin is now an accomplished fact, and the correspondent of The Associated Press cables that the port is now strictly a naval stronghold, and the forts are being manned by naval gunners. Only twenty foreigners are now at Port Arthur, and they are traders disposing of their merchandise. Some of them are under suspicion, and there is likelihood of their being arrested. There are many complaints of unwarranted arrests, unexplained expulsion and defamation of character by the Port Arthur police.

Unfounded Reports.

The report that large bodies of Cossacks and other troops are occupying New Chwang and Hsin-Ming-Tin are unfounded.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says a British squadron is concentrating there and that a corresponding French concentration of warships is occurring at Saigon, Indo-China; this is supposedly a result of the Anglo-French understanding.

According to the Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the American squadron, which is variously reported at Chefoo and Shanghai, is going to make a demonstration at the mouth of the Yalu river.

Indefinite reports of the movements of troops in the vicinity of the Yalu river and statements of attempts to cut the Siberian railroad are also published this morning.

Strong Military Organization.

The Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent of the Times described a visit to Chemulpo, Corea, on February 19, and the Japanese landing there, which he says demonstrated that the Japanese military organization is superior to that of any European power. A general Japanese advance along the Pekin road to Ping Yang, Corea, the correspondent

CANAL COMMISSION.

The Men Who Will Control the Construction of the Waterway.

Washington, Feb. 20.—President Roosevelt has selected the men who are to constitute the new Panama canal commission and formal announcement of the personnel of the commission will be made as soon as the treaty with Panama shall have been ratified next Tuesday. As heretofore chronicled by the Associated Press, Rear Admiral John W. Walker, who is president of the existing Isthmian canal commission, will be a member of the new commission, probably its head, and Gen. Geo. W. Davis, also will be a member. In addition to those two, Col. Frank G. Hecker, of Detroit, who during the Spanish-American war was director of transportation for the war department, has been chosen for a place on the commission. He has indicated his acceptance of the appointment. The commission is to be composed of seven members. The other four have been selected, but no intimation is given as to who they may be, except that one of them is a prominent man of Louisiana. It is understood to be quite certain that former Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, former Governor Sayers, of Texas; Isham Randolph, of Chicago, who was the chief engineer of the Chicago drainage canal, and former Senator Harris, of Kansas, all of whom have been named prominently in connection with appointments to the new commission, are not among the selections of the President. It is expected that the President very soon will receive acceptances from all of the men whom he has chosen for the commission.

WIJU TO BE OPENED.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The United States was the first power, so far as known, to apply to the Corean government for the opening of Wiju to the world's trade, which it is announced today Corea has acceded to. This action was taken while Japan and England were urging the opening of Yongampho, lying at the mouth of the Yalu river on the Corean side. The view taken by the state department was that if we could secure the opening of Wiju, 150 miles up the Yalu, above Yongampho, the effect would be to practically open the whole of that stretch of the river to commerce, so that the project was really much larger than the mere opening of a port at the mouth of the river. Wiju lies on the opposite side of the river and very near to Antung in Manchuria, which the Chinese government already has by treaty with the United States declared to be an open port, although this never has been admitted by Russia. It is understood that the opening of Wiju is directly attributable to Japanese ascendancy in Corea, for while the country was under Russian influence Mr. Allen, the American minister, was unable to induce the king to open a single port in addition to Chemulpo. It is probable that the state department at once will take steps to have America represented at Wiju by a consular or commercial agent.

RED CROSS REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The report of the American National Red Cross for the year ending Dec. 31, 1903, was filed with Speaker Cannon Wednesday, by S. W. Briggs, secretary of the organization. The report reviews at great length the recent troubles in the organization, which account concludes with an expression of regret that the committee appointed to investigate these differences has not yet reported. This committee consists of Senator Proctor, of Vermont; John G. Carlisle and Representative William Alden Smith. The work of the organization consisted of offering relief to the Kansas flood sufferers; holding itself in readiness to assist distress in Macedonia, should the necessary funds be furnished, and in organizing relief committees at Butler, Pa., during the typhoid fever epidemic. "We have neglected no call for assistance within our province during the year," says the report, "and have examined critically all suggestions in that direction. We feel that our full duty has been done."

The financial transactions during the year comprised receipts of $1,353, added to $1,702 balance on hand. Disbursements on account of expenses of officers was $2,931, leaving a balance of $124.

Kentucky to Hong Kong.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The battleship Kentucky, flagship of the American Asiatic fleet, has been ordered to Hong Kong, where she will be docked for the purpose of making minor repairs. It is regarded as probable that Admiral Evans will have the remainder of the battleship squadron accompany him to Hong Kong, although he has not advised the department to this effect.

Beveridge Gets Hanna's Seat.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Beveridge will occupy the seat which Senator Hanna's death makes vacant. For the past four years Senator Beveridge has had a seat on the Democratic side of the chamber.

MAKES MEN VIGOROUS

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home. Sent Free to All. Write for It.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a remedy which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed, its equal has never been found, and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Med. Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

THE MACHEN TRIAL.

Arguments Not to Be Limited to a Set Date.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Before arguments were continued in the postal trial today, Mr. Douglass, for the defense, sought to secure from the court an order requiring all arguments to be concluded Saturday. Mr. Conrad, of government counsel, objected. In sustaining the objection, Justice Pritchard announced that he did so because of the method of procedure which had prevailed in this. He remarked, however, that the case was one which could have been argued in two hours.

E. S. Douglass, for the defense, in the course of his argument today, declared that the prosecution of Machen had for its object no other purpose than to protect some one else.

"There is in this case," he said, "a skeleton in the closet; there is somebody in this whole business that needs protection; there is somebody that is getting it."

He was followed by Samuel Maddox, on behalf of the Groffs, who occupied the rest of the day.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Owing to the illness of District Attorney Beach, who was to have addressed the jury in the postal trial today, Mr. Kumler proceeded with his argument, reserving the right to follow Mr. Beach, according to the original arrangement. Mr. Kumler charged the government counsel with having withheld evidence and said that if it was intended to try the case on the testimony it was their bounden duty, after throwing slurs at the defendant, to introduce it. He declared that Inspector Fosnes had been rewarded with Machen's place. If Fosnes was in the room, he said, he wanted him to stand up and state how much more it cost for him to take Machen's place than it did to pay him as an inspector.

Justice Pritchard interrupted and said these remarks were entirely improper.

Inspector Fosnes then stood up and said: "I never received a dollar," but he was so far back in the room that few heard him.

Mr. Kumler viciously attacked the postoffice inspectors and their methods and, pointing to Inspector Mayer, said:

"You stand here accused under the evidence with having offered a bribe to one of these defendants if he would make certain disclosures."

At this juncture, Mr. Kumler suspended, to permit District Attorney Beach who had reached the court late in the forenoon to make his argument. Mr. Beach contended that Groff was right to take $10 for the fastener if he could get it honestly. Groff was wrong if he got $1.25 and gave all above 75 cents to Machen and Lorenz. He characterized the Groffs as the most Quixotic lot he ever saw and sarcastically said there were ideally honest people.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Argument in the postal trial was resumed today, Charles A. Douglass making the closing address for the defense. He will be followed by Holmes Conrad, for the prosecution, and the case will go to the jury probably late Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning.

Mr. Douglass referred to the oil venture of Machen and Lorenz and to the various transactions leading up to the sale to Lorenz of the Machen interest.

Mr. Conrad interrupted and said that in his opening statement he admitted that the property might have been worth a million dollars.

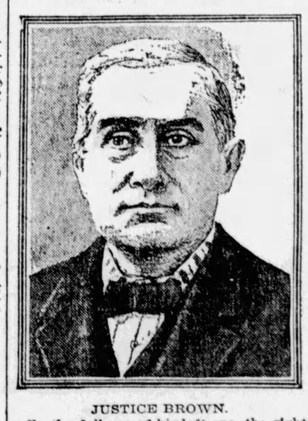
"We admit the value of the oil property," he said, "but we deny the validity of the consideration."

Mr. Douglass charged that the prosecution had acted in bad faith in concealing certain evidence from the jury and with juggling with figures.

JUSTICE RESUMES SEAT

Judge Brown Recovers From Recent Affliction.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—When the United States supreme court reconvened today after a recess of several weeks Justice Brown was the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues and others who feared he might never be able to resume his active duties because of threatened blindness. After tedious and trying weeks spent in a dark room, with his eyes hidden under heavy bandages, he has now recovered practically the full use of his left eye, the sight of which seemed hopelessly lost two months ago, and the sight of his right eye, which had been useless for two years, has improved noticeably under the treatment given the left eye.



JUSTICE BROWN.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Officials here are apprehensive that friction may follow the efforts of the belligerents in Asia to define contraband of war, in a manner injurious to American trade. While the matter has not yet been treated in the negotiations had with Russia and Japan on the one side and the United States on the other, there is reason to believe that some of the European powers already have been confronted with threatened restrictions upon their trade which they are disposed to resist. A vast quantity of American foodstuffs is now afloat destined for both Russia and Japan, and it is probable that the question will be very speedily raised as to whether or not these supplies are contraband of war. The United States has in recent years insisted that foodstuffs were not contraband and could not be seized by a belligerent unless it were shown that the goods were consigned to or clearly intended for a belligerent. This principle was recognized by the British government during the Transvaal war, and British courts awarded considerable sums of money to American shippers an account of food seized by British warships.

Governor of Guam Sick.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The navy department has received word from Honolulu that the United States ship Supply, the station ship at Guam, was at that place with Gov. William B. Sewell, of Guam, aboard, en route for the United States. Governor Sewell has been critically ill and is going to Mare Island for treatment. He is improving but still a very sick man.

MR. JUSTICE FINNEMORE

Judge of the Natal Supreme Court, Sends the Following Remarkable Testimonial

TO CUTICURA

The World Is Cuticura's Field Used Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

"I desire to give my voluntary testimony to the beneficial effects of your Cuticura Remedies. I have suffered for some time from an excess of uric acid in the blood; and since the middle of last year, from a severe attack of Eczema, chiefly on the scalp, face, ears and neck and on one limb. I was for several months under professional treatments, but the remedies prescribed were of no avail, and I was gradually becoming worse, my face was dreadfully disfigured and I lost nearly all my hair. At last, my wife prevailed upon me to try the Cuticura Remedies and I gave them a thorough trial with the most satisfactory results. The disease soon began to disappear and my hair commenced to grow again. A fresh growth of hair is covering my head, and my limb (although not yet quite cured) is gradually improving. My wife thinks so highly of your remedies that she has been purchasing them in order to make presents to other persons suffering from similar complaints, and, as President of the Bible Women's Society, has told the Bible women to report if any case should come under their notice when a poor person is so afflicted, so that your remedies may be resorted to."

ROBERT ISAAC FINNEMORE,
(Judge of the Natal Supreme Court)
Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Oct. 29, 1901.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "All About the Skin and Scalp."

A STRONG FLEET

Going to Southern Europe, but on a Peaceful Errand.

Washington, Feb. 22. — Six powerful American battleships and four fast cruisers, the strongest fleet ever sent to European waters under the stars and stripes, will leave late in April for Lisbon, Portugal. The purpose of the cruise and presence of this force in southern Europe is most peaceful. In order that there shall not be the slightest possible occasion to construe the visit as a demonstration of force or as "bad sea manners," the state department will inquire of the Portuguese, French and Austro-Hungarian governments if it is perfectly agreeable that the United States send its squadron to Lisbon, Villefranche and Trieste.

There is no intention of having the squadron go into the waters of northern Europe. Cordial answers are expected from the three powers, for the purpose of the cruise is merely to provide a long practice voyage and to give the officers and blue-jackets, long in West-Indian waters, a healthful change of air.

The battleship squadron, consisting of the Kearsarge, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Massachusetts, the Maine and the Missouri, is now at Guantanamo, under command of Read Admiral Barker. In less than two weeks he will proceed to Pensacola for the annual target practice. While there the Massachusetts will be detached to come north to take the midshipmen from Annapolis on the annual practice cruise in June. The Iowa, now being fitted with a new pair of 8-inch guns from the Indiana, at the New York yard, will join the fleet soon.

The cruiser squadron, which is to go to the European station, also will be assembled at Pensacola and will consist of the Olympia, as flagship; the Baltimore and the new protected cruisers Cleveland and Denver. Possibly the Des Moines will be taken instead of the new pair. The Olympia is now the flagship of the Caribbean division of the north Atlantic fleet. Rear Admiral Coghlan, its commander, may desire to go with the Olympia to Europe before relinquishing the command to Rear Admiral Jewell.

DOGS AS SMUGGLERS.

Washington, Feb. 22.—All the dog catchers in Detroit may be requisitioned at any moment to frustrate a bold diamond smuggling expedition. Secretary Shaw has been put on the qui vive by this letter from a man in Evansville, Ind., whose name is not revealed:

"I overheard a plot to smuggle diamonds across the river at Detroit. It may be a fake, but is sounds plausible enough to me, and I send it to the department for what it is worth.

"The two men whom I heard talking about it propose to put the diamonds into a small Frankfurter sausage. Then they will keep a dog without food for a couple of days. When the dog is good and hungry they will feed him the sausage and then bring him across from the Canadian side. Then they will kill the dog and take out the diamonds."

"Gracious!" said Secretary Shaw when he read this missive. He referred it to the secret service division. John Wilkie, the chief of the secret service, hurried down to see Assistant Secretary Armstrong, who has charge of the customs administration, when everyone was forced to the conclusion that it was given too much publicity.

"If we are ever going to catch that dog," remarked Mr. Armstrong, "we will have to go about it quietly."

The stillness of death is the only answer to questions about this plot now.

PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The development of the Philippines commercially and industrially for the first nine months of 1903 is the subject of a special bulletin by the bureau of insular affairs. It is shown that both in imports and exports there was an increase compared with a corresponding period in the preceding year. Heavy exports of hemp and copper, offsetting heavy imports of rice, explained the increase. During the period named the imports were $26,103,601, against $24,338,322 for 1902. The exports amounted to $23,563,128, an increase of nearly four and one-half million dollars. The rice imports were the only ones that increased and there was a falling off in general trade, the United States losing ten per cent, and the United Kingdom, 16 per cent, while Spain has only two-thirds of the amount of her trade in 1902.

United States exports increased from $7,232,411 to $9,386,036 and the trade with Spain was practically the same, but a small part of the United States' business is carried under the American flag and all but five per cent of the general trade of the islands is done in foreign bottoms.

For Sale of Reservation Land.

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt today signed an act authorizing the sale of a part of the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota.

TREATY IS RATIFIED.

Senate Acts on the Panama Question.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The senate today ratified the Panama canal treaty.

Washington, Feb. 23.—When the senate went in executive session today to bring the Panama canal treaty to a vote, the amendments which were offered by the committee on foreign relations and afterwards withdrawn, were again offered and voted down. The Bacon amendment, providing for a treaty with Colombia with a view to satisfying any future demands of that country on account of the secession of Panama, also was rejected by the senate.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The closing day's debates on the Panama canal treaty opened at 11:15 today. Mr. Bacon, (Ga.,) took the floor to explain his vote on the treaty. He said there had been a serious question raised as to whether a senator should be guided by the wishes of his constituents or by his own judgment in voting on all important matters of public interest. After giving the question due deliberation, he said he believed a senator should listen to the wishes of his state and accordingly he would vote for the treaty. At the same time he said, notwithstanding the fact that the interests of Georgia called for the ratification of the treaty, the people of the state did not approve of the recent occurrences on the isthmus. After stating his position, Mr. Bacon spoke of his amendment to the treaty looking to a peaceful settlement of all difficulties between the United States and Colombia by paying a sum of money to Colombia in full compensation for the surrender and quit-claim of all right of sovereignty over the territory embraced in the republic of Panama.

Mr. Berry (Ark.,) said that if he believed the defeat of the treaty would restore Colombia's sovereignty over Panama he would vote against the convention but, he declared, the defeat of the treaty would be unavailing in that respect.

Discussing the attitude of the administration he said he believed our navy supported the revolution and that this government was responsible for the new republic, but it has been proved that the President would not build a canal on the Nicaragua route. The people of the south wanted the canal, he said, and therefore he thought it the duty of the representatives of the south to vote for the treaty. "What the people of the south want, I want," he said in conclusion.

Mr. Teller (Colo.), said that the present condition of the finances of this government would not permit the taking of the money from the treasury to build the canal, and it would be necessary to borrow the money, and no one knows how great would be the loan we must negotiate. The expenditures by the French people of $250,000,000, he said, built only about one-quarter of the canal. Of the $40,000,000 which this government was nominally to pay for the property, he said, he believed $20,000,000 was for the canal and the other $20,000,000 would go to the lobbyists who have put the deal through.

Mr. Simmons (N. C.), said he believed the people of Panama were ready for a revolution, and he did not believe the United States officials connived at it. He refuted the charges that this government could be held to account for what had taken place on the isthmus. "I think the worst thing the United States has done," Mr. Simmons said, "has been to maintain Colombian tyranny on the isthmus for the last fifty years. The question of whether the President did right or wrong on the isthmus, is not now before the senate. The only question to consider is whether the treaty is a meritorious one. All of those other questions may, and I hope will, receive further consideration."

At 12:33 the senate went into executive session.

PRESIDENT PLANTS TREE

Part of Washington's Birthday Celebration.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated Washington's birthday by planting each a tree in the White House grounds. The trees are fern leaf beeches. They were removed from Garfield Park, it being necessary either to transplant or to destroy them on account of excavations in the park incident to the construction of the new railroad terminal station. The trees were planted in the area within the semi-circular driveway leading from Executive avenue to the east terrace of the White House, one on each side of the main walk. They were placed in position in excavations prepared for them under the direction of Col. Thos. W. Symons, superintendent of public buildings and grounds. The ceremony of planting was very simple. At 2:30 p. m. the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by their children, Ethel, Archie and Quentin, appeared with Col. Symons on the portico of the east terrace. The Colonel handed to the President a specially made spade, the handle of which was adorned prettily with red, white and blue ribbons. President Roosevelt, raising his hat to a considerable crowd which had assembled on Executive avenue, stepped briskly to the tree on the north side of the walk and threw a few spadefuls of dirt into the excavation around the tree. Mrs. Roosevelt then was given a small garden spade, adorned as the other was, and with it she threw some earth into the excavation around the other tree. The assembled people applauded her cordially as she completed the task.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS

Bill to Check Them Introduced In Congress.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Representative Goulden, of New York, introduced a bill Monday amending the naturalization laws by requiring court records to be produced and identification made absolute before the issuance of final papers to an alien. A penalty of $500 fine or not less than six months' imprisonment, or both, is provided for persons selling naturalization papers.

Mr. Goulden's bill was prepared at the instance of the United States district grand jury of New York and has received he says, the approval of Attorney General Knox. Mr. Goulden says District Attorney Burnett, of New York, says that one agency in that city sold four thousand and another two thousand naturalization papers last year, and there is no question that tens of thousands of illegal naturalizations are issued each year in all sections of the country.

RADIUM IN AMERICA.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Work to aid miners in locating radium in America has begun in the Ryerson physical laboratory at the University of Chicago. Prof. Robert A. Millikan, Ph. D., known among American scientists as an authority on this rare metal, is the experimenter.

A theory to the effect that there is growth in the life of matter in the physical world has been made a special study by Prof. Millikan. He says:

"Studies on radiation have suggested the question whether there is any natural process which does among the atoms what the life process does among the molecules, namely, which takes the simpler forms and builds them up again into more complex form.

"The fact that radium now exists on the earth, taken with the fact that the life of radium is short in comparison with the ages that the earth has been in existence, certainly seems to point to an affirmative answer."

HANNA'S WILL PROBATED

Leaves Estate Valued at Three Millions.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 23.—By the will of the late Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna, probated today, an estate valued at about $3,000,000 is left to the family.

There are no public bequests. The principal beneficiaries are the widow, Mrs. Charlotte August Hanna; the son, Daniel Rhodes Hanna; the two daughters, Mabel Augusta Hanna Parsons and Mrs. Ruth McCormick, wife of Medill McCormick, of Chicago.

A sister, Lillian C. Hanna Baldwin, is given $10,000. An aunt, Mrs. Helen Converse, is given $1,000, and each of the grandchildren $5,000 each. The widow is given the homestead property, all its furnishings, the stables and the library in lieu of one year's support.

Several years ago Senator Hanna took out considerable life insurance for the benefit of his three children. The will provides that these gifts are not to be taken into consideration in the settlement of the estate.

The estate in the main is to be divided into three equal parts. The first third is left to Mrs. Hanna, to remain as her own during her natural life and at her death to be disposed of by the trustees.

The remaining two-thirds is then to be divided into three equal parts, and divided among the three children, share and share alike. But the shares are to be held in trust for the children by the trustees, who will conduct the affairs of each and give to them the income from each part.

In the event of the death of the two daughters, and that they have no children, then one-fourth of their shares is to be given to their husbands, and the remaining three-fourts are to revert back to Mrs. Hanna or her son, Daniel.

The executors are not asked to give bond. It was the direction of Senator Hanna that all partnerships, in which he was interested during his life, should be continued the same as if he were still alive. In addition to this, however, he delegated the power to the trustees to terminate such partnerships at any time they desired, if, in their judgment, such a step is considered the best move for the interest of the estate.

Under the terms of the will it is expected that the bulk of the business will fall upon the shoulders of Daniel Hanna, the son. Dan Hanna, Mrs. Hanna and I. C. Hanna are appointed trustees.

Nothing is left to charity.

WILL RELIEVE MARINES

Third Regiment Ordered to Isthmus of Panama.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The war department today issued orders for the entire Third regiment of infantry to proceed to the isthmus of Panama. The regiment will leave at the earliest possible moment on the transports Sumner and McClellan from New York.

The regiment is going to Panama to relieve the marines stationed there. The headquarters of the regiment are at Ft. Thomas, Ky., where are stationed Companies C, D, I, K, L and M. At Fort Sheridan, Chicago, are stationed Companies A and B, and at Columbus barracks Companies E, F, G and H. The regiment will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Woodbury, the present colonel, Haskell, being about to retire with an advanced rank.

LOCOMOTIVES BLOW UP

Five Men Are Killed and Two Injured.

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 23.—The blowing up of a Pennsylvania railroad locomotive at Ehrenfeld, ten miles east of this city, last night, caused the death of three men and the probable fatal injury of two others. All were railroad employes.

The dead: Harry Tyson, engineer, of Derry; John Gentz, conductor, of Derry; George Bickner, track walker, of Sumner Hill.

The injured: Robert Wenwick, of Derry, fireman, one leg blown off and other badly crushed, will die; Elmer Furl, of Derry, brakeman, badly injured about body; will die.

The boiler was blown a distance of fifty yards, the wheels and running gear remaining on the track. The boiler was full of water, the engine was steaming freely and working hard, and it will probably never be known what caused the explosion.

Another Explosion.

Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 23.—A freight locomotive on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad blew up today near Kane, instantly killing Engineer James Quinn and Fireman Jones. The wreckage took fire, and several freight cars were destroyed.

BALTIMORE BANKS RESUME BUSINESS

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—The banks in this city resumed business today in all their branches for the first time since the fire. Gov. Warfield's proclamation, the enforced payment of protestable paper, has been suspended from February 6, thus making it necessary for all who have matured obligations to take care of them before the close of banking hours today.

The Baltimore stock exchange will not resume until tomorrow.

Ten Months' at Sea.

New York, Feb. 18.—Five months overdue from Iloilo, Philippine islands, and for a long time given up as lost, the four-masted ship Juteopolis was towed into port here today. With her crew completely exhausted by the ten months' battle with almost uninterrupted storms of two oceans, she was towed here from Delaware Breakwater, but when in sight of port she was forced to anchor outside during the wintry gales for five days longer.

The Juteopolis sailed from Iloilo on April 30, forty-two weeks ago with a full cargo of sugar, reaching Honolulu only on September 10. A seaman was struck and killed by a falling block when the ship was off Cape Horn.

Jap Wants Instructions.

The Hague, Feb. 23.—The Japanese minister here has asked his government for instructions in regard to the speech of M. Muravieff, the president of the arbitration tribunal and Russian minister of justice, yesterday (after he had announced the decision of The Hague arbitration tribunal in favor of the blockading powers and against Venezuela), with the view of lodging a protest. It is declared here that the government of the Netherlands is not competent to receive such a complaint.

Sagamore Ashore.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—The schooner Sagamore, Captain Sanford, from Boston for Baltimore, ligat, has gone ashore opposite Cedar Point.

Susquehanna Rises.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 23.—The waters of the Susquehanna river rose a foot during the night. A drop of several degrees in the temperature checked the rise, and it is believed there will be no further damage until a protracted thaw comes.

HE HAD NO OPPONENT

Bourke Cockran Goes to Congress From New York.

New York, Feb. 23.—W. Bourke Cockran was elected without opposition today at the special election held in the Twelfth district to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of George B. McClellan after his election as mayor of New York. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the Republicans decided not to put up a candidate, fearing the effect of a big Democratic majority on the election next fall.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

GET OFF EASY.

Kishineff, Russia, Feb. 23.—At the resumption today of the second trial of prisoners connected with the massacres here, Kurban and Rotar, accused of murdering Abram Kogan, were acquitted, but the former was condemned to a year's imprisonment for participating in the riots. The damage suit was dismissed.

MEXICAN SUGAR TRUST.

Mexico City, Feb. 22.—The sugar trust organized here a year ago and comprising in its membership the largest planters in the various states, has failed to corner the sugar product successfully, and finds itself with liabilities of $7,200,000, and with assets taken on a liberal estimate of $7,770,000. These assets include the stock of sugar on hand. The supply of sugar in this country is already in excess of the demand, and the new crop is coming to the market. These facts give rise to the fear that the assets are not what might be hoped.

It has been feared that the trust would smash, but three very wealthy members of the combine have come forward as personal guarantors of the liabilities, so it has turned out that the courts will now be called on to wind up the trust, which owes banks nearly $2,000,000. One of the causes of the failure of this concern to control prices here is said to be the American-Cuban reciprocity treaty, which demoralized local sugar prices. The trust aims to keep prices up in this country and to regulate export prices for surplus sugar.

Home Town Celebrates.

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 22.—Alexandria, which was the home town of General Washington, observed the anniversary of his birth today in an elaborate manner. This forenoon there was a big parade of federal and local troops, semi-military organizations and patriotic societies. Later in the day public meetings were held at which addresses were delivered by eminent speakers.

Jameson Completes Cabinet.

Capetown, Feb. 22.—Dr. Jameson has succeeded in completing a cabinet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Feb. 23.—Close.—Wheat prices had a sharp break today. Liberal profit-taking on the opening bulge, which continued throughout the afternoon, led by Armour, who was a heavy seller of both the May and July, were the late factors of the market. The cash closed at a loss of 2¼c at $1.08. The May closed 2¼c lower than Saturday at $1.07¾, while the July dropped 2¾ from Saturday, closing at 96½c. Trade was exceedingly active. The local exchange was more excited than it has been for many months. The exchange was literally packed throughout the day. Liverpool cables closed slightly off from the top, indicating that there is less tension abroad and considerable July was disposed of apparently on this theory. The visible supply statement was bullish, showing a big decrease, 1,371,000 bu. for the week. All of the outside markets shared in the sharp break. Closing continental cables and in fact all of the foreign markets were up. After a two days' boom, wheat this morning opened strong, 1¼c to 2c over Saturday's closing price. Trade during the early hours was sensationally active, but the opening figures were high during the morning and heavy realizing at Chicago and all of the outside markets caused a sharp break in prices. Cash wheat was scarce, but in demand. There were practically no offerings of cash. The May wheat dropped off to $1.01¼, while the July dropped back to 98¾c, but toward the noon all of the offerings had apparently been absorbed and prices were recovering. The exchange was the scene of great excitement throughout the morning. The floor was packed with traders and the galleries were crowded. Liverpool wheat cables came equal to an advance of 3c per bushel, the first response to any extent to the war situation. World's shipments were large, but Russian shipments, which have previously been so heavy, were only one and three-quarter millions. World's shipments last week were 6,776,000 bushels, against 8,178,000 last year. The on passage statement showed an increase for the week of 1,250,000 bushels. The stock of wheat in Toledo is less than 175,000 bushels. Northwestern receipts for three days were only 701 cars, against 470 a week ago and 681 a year ago. The domestic situation continues strong. The map today showed heavy snow fall from the Mississippi river eastward. There were light snows in Manitoba, the Dakotas, the north part of Nebraska and Iowa. There was no precipitation in Kansas and there has been none for the past 48 hours. It is thawing in the southwest. Temperatures moderate west, cold in the extreme north. Trade was:

Primary receipts for three days were 1,131,000 bushels, against 685,000 for one day a week ago and 824,000 a year ago; shipments, 542,000, against 383,000 and 90,000.

Corn shared in the sharp break in wheat and closed ½c to 1c under Saturday. Trade was active. Armour was reported to have been a heavy seller of corn at Chicago and the weakness there coupled with wheat weakness was responsible for the loss. Foreigners were active bidders for corn, but offerings were scarce. The visible supply statement showed an increase for the week of 948,000 bushels.

Opening corn prices were strong, ¼c to ½c over Saturday. Trade was fairly active during the morning, but the attention of most traders was directed to wheat and corn was neglected. Heavy realizing in sympathy with the sharp break in wheat values caused an easier feeling in corn, but the early losses were soon recovered at times on good buying. World's shipments were small, 908,000 bushels last week against 4,868,000 last year. Corn on passage increased 1,260,000 for the week. Receipts were fair, a lot of the outside markets opened firm, broke with wheat and had recovered at noon. Cables from Liverpool came sensationally strong.

Primary receipts for three days were 1,573,700 bushels, against 890,000 for one day a week ago and 7,332,000 a year ago; shipments, 494,000, against 598,000 and 323,000. Clearances were large.

Oats, influenced by the weakness in the other grains, together with some local selling, closed easier, ¼c to 1c under Saturday. Trade was dull. The visible supply statement showed an increase for the week of 683,000 bushels.

Opening oats prices were strong, ¼c to ⅝c over Saturday. Trade during the morning was extremely dull and prices were nominally unchanged from the opening at noon. There were no news features.

Clover seed had a good day and closed firm, unchanged to 2½c over Saturday. There was a fair trade. A good speculative buying of the March was a factor. Clover seed opened strong, 2½c to 5c over Saturday. Trade was fair during the morning and sharp advances were made, the March going to $7.00, with the April at $6.92½. Receipts today were 300 bags against 300 a week ago and 220 a year ago; shipments, 1,450, against 900 and 1,150.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today	Feb 21
Wheat—						
Cash	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.10¾	
May	1.11⅛	1.11⅛	1.07	1.07¾	1.09¾	
July	1.00⅝	1.00⅝	96	96½	98¾	
Corn—						
Cash				47	48	
May	51⅜	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51¼	
July	53	53⅛	52	52¼	52⅞	
Oats—						
Cash				45	46	
May	45	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	45⅝	
July				41¼	42	
Clover Seed—						
Cash	$6.92½	$6.95	$6.92½	$6.95	$6.92½	
Feb	6.92½	6.95	6.92½	6.95	6.92½	
March	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	
April	6.90	6.92½	6.90	6.90	6.90	
Rye—No. 2, 72c.						
Timothy—Prime, $1.45.						
Alsike—Prime, $6.30.						

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	$1.06½	$1.08½	$1.03¼	$1.04	$1.05⅜
July, new	96	96	92½	92¾	95¼
July, old	96½	97½	93⅝	94½	96¼
Sept. new	89½	90½	85	85¾	89¼
Sept. old	90¾	92	88⅜	89¼	90⅝
Corn—					
May	57½	57½	55¼	55⅝	57
July	55½	55½	54⅜	54½	55
Sept.	54½	54½	53½	53⅝	54⅜
Oats—					
May	46¼	46¼	44⅞	44⅞	45⅞
July	41¾	42¼	42⅛	41¼	41⅞
Sept.	37	37¼	36¾	36¾	37

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	$1.04½	$1.05⅛	$1.03¼	$1.03⅛	$1.04
July	1.00	1.00¾	98⅞	98⅞	99⅝
Corn—					
May	62	62	61	61	61¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	100⅛	100⅛	98⅜	98⅛	100
July	92⅜	92⅝	89	89½	91⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				100	102⅜
July				100	102¼

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				99⅝	101¼
July				99⅝	101¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$16.00	$16.05	$15.60	$15.67	$15.95
July	16.02	16.10	15.70	15.72	16.00
Lard—					
May	8.05	8.05	7.82	7.87	8.05
July	8.20	8.20	7.97	8.00	8.17
Ribs—					
May	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.57	7.72
July	7.87	7.95	7.65	7.70	7.82

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 23.—Wall St.—The majority of stocks sold higher at the opening today than on Saturday, helped by the quieter tone secured in Paris during the holiday here yesterday. Union Pacific rose 2¾, ex. dividend, and the Brooklyn Transit a point. Declines in a few of the specialties and coalers gave a slightly irregular tone. Kansas City Southern preferred fell 2. The market rose higher when realizing sales failed to appear on the opening rise. Some of the western stocks ruled from ½ to ¾ over Saturday and Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, and Louisville gained a point. A drop of 2½ points occurred in General Electric. 2 in Car preferred and 1 to 1½ in Wheeling & Lake Erie 2nd preferred, Chicago Terminal and Railway Steel Spring. Heavy selling of Southern Pacific was followed by selling of other favorites and the early advances were reduced.

Prices continued to sag on light dealings getting below last week's level. Brooklyn Transit and Amalgamated Copper reacted 1¼@1¾ from the best. Wheeling & Lake Erie 2nd preferred lost 2½, Westinghouse Electric 2nd and Southern Pacific, Erie 1st and 2nd preferred, Consolidated Gas and Sloss Sheffield Steel lost 1 to 1¾. Earlier gains were all wiped out. Lead preferred gained 4⅜ and Northwestern 1¾. Bonds were heavy.

Trading was animated for a time under free offerings of the grain carriers and low price specialties. The entire market was driven substantially under last week's closing prices and losses reached a point in St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Reading, Brooklyn Transit and U. S. Steel pfd.; In Metropolitan securities and 5 in General Electric.

New York Stocks.

Am. Loco. Com.	23	23	21¼	21¼
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	124	124	123½	122¾
Atchison	66⅝	66⅝	64½	64⅝
Atchison pfd.